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TRAORE INTERVIEWED ON INTER-AFRICAN, DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

Paris REVUE AFRICAINE DE STRATEGIE in French No 4, Oct-Nov-Dec 79 pp 37, 39

[Interview with Gen Moussa Traore, president of Mali: "Mali's Defense Policy"; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Africa, it is said, is destabilized. Certain states, such as Chad, seem subject to fearful squalls. In your view, can any general factors relating to this "destabilization" be identified, or is each case a local conflict?

[Answer] It does not seem exact to me to assert that Africa, as a continent, is "destabilized." Certain parts of it to be sure, are subject to serious unrest and conflicts which are often very disturbing. But these conflicts are far from being an exclusive feature of our continent.

Most African states are young. Everywhere, the former colonizers have left structures which themselves generate tensions and conflicts. If one adds to these factors all the covetousness directed at our states because of their natural resources, which lead certain foreign powers to intervene more or less directly on our continent, one easily understands this climate of destabilization of which you speak.

To our way of thinking, if this meddling and these interventions could come to an end, if the principle of "Africa for the Africans" could get beyond the slogan stage and be applied in fact, our continent would doubtlessly know peace and our populations could very rapidly escape from the straitjacket of underdevelopment.

[Question] Is Mali sheltered from this?

[Answer] All I can tell you is that Mali will take all steps to preserve its security, its integrity and its tranquillity, so as to enable its people to devote themselves entirely and exclusively to the struggle for their economic and social development.

[Question] About the mission which you led to President Obasanjo: do you think that an agreement is in sight in the Sahara?

[Answer] The mission which I have carried out to President Obasanjo of Nigeria falls within the framework of the efforts being made by the OAU. The subcommission that resulted from our November 1978 meeting in Khartoum was able to meet, from 1 to 6 May 1979, with the Mauritanian, Algerian and Moroccan authorities, as well as the representatives of the people of the Western Sahara.

This "harvest" of information, data and points of view gathered among the parties concerned is therefore what was recently submitted in Khartoum to the ad-hoc mission for eventual proposals and recommendations.

The commission has unanimously recognized the Sahraoui people's right to self-determination--a right whose modalities of exercise remain to be determined.

[Question] The problems of collective security were on the agenda of the conferences of Kigali and of Dakar (ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States]) and of the OAU summit in Monrovia. To what extent and to what point can one speak of military integration?

[Answer] In Mali, we approach this notion of security and everything attached to it with great prudence and circumspection. Our view is that before speaking of military integration, we must first of all and above all think about the economy, we must concentrate all our attention on the manner and conditions that make it possible to achieve our economic integration and to deploy all our efforts in this direction.

In effect, the best way to ensure the security of Africa is to create the conditions that can favor its economic development and promote whatever this development can do.

The ECOWAS conference held in Dakar adopted the principle of setting up a commission responsible for determining the facts precisely on the question of creation of a "defense pact," to determine what might be the nature and the eventual content of a defense pact, to review all its contours and all its implications.

[Question] President Ryadema has advanced certain propositions in this regard. What do you think of these:

--the framework for integration must be that of the ECOWAS and not that of the CEAO [West African Economic Community] (too small) or of the OAU (too big and ineffective);

--a defense pact implies a joint military force, West African "green berets?"

[Answer] I do not set myself up as a censor of the various propositions regarding this question of a "defense pact."

Mali's position has been defined clearly. Whenever it is a matter of defending the higher interests of Africa and preserving African interests against the whims of foreign intervention, Mali will always be ready. But for the

moment, at least, we do not see it as necessary or advisable to set up a military pact in Africa, which would run the risk of leading to a play of alliances for defense of unacknowledged and unacknowledgeable interests.

[Question] On the political and military levels in Africa, one sees the "fait accompli" prevailing, in which neither the regional or continental organisms nor the principle of dialogue between the parties is respected: yesterday, the MPLA's seizure of power in Angola, and more recently, the takeover in Salisbury by Bishop Muzorewa, the Tanzanian intervention in Uganda, the Israeli-Egyptian separate peace treaty, etc. What do you think of this tendency?

[Answer] First of all, Angola is not Rhodesia and the MPLA is not the Muzorewa government; the seizure of power by the MPLA in Angola goes in the direction of liberation of the continent; the Muzorewa government is far from representing the African majority which it claims.

You know, things are not as simple as some believe or want people to believe. When the sovereignty of states is at stake, the problems become delicate and complex. One must know how to make allowances and recognize, as I do, that in certain cases the UN has been able to do useful work by managing, in particular, to avoid bloodshed whenever this has been possible.

[Question] Economic warfare, though less spectacular, is sometimes more deadly. The Americans have considered the use of the nuclear weapon against the oil weapon. Aren't we heading toward a third world war, an economic one?

[Answer] It is true that the world is presently going through an economic situation which is very difficult and should concern us all to the highest degree. One need only refer to the serious energy crisis with which we are all faced, to its dramatic implications, to the constant deterioration of the terms of exchange, to the constantly growing gap between "rich" and "poor."

The result, especially for the developing countries, is a feeling of uneasiness and insecurity.

Nevertheless the situation, in our opinion, is far from desperate, and the international community, by demonstrating realism, equity and solidarity, can avoid the catastrophe looming on the horizon.

But one must avoid being too pessimistic and going so far as to foresee a third world war!

[Question] What are the priorities of your defense policy?

[Answer] These priorities force themselves upon us. For us, it is a matter of being careful to preserve our territorial integrity, of ensuring respect for our independence as well as the security of our citizens.

[Question] As regards the military men in power: in President Kountche's view, at the present stage, they are in the last analysis better-prepared to manage

civilian affairs; in President Ryadema's view, the military should not hold civilian (ministerial) posts, for they run the risk of getting entrenched in them and no longer respecting the military hierarchy. What is your point of view on this subject?

[Answer] In Mali, we do not think that civilians and military men have special aptitudes which would make the ones more capable of exercising power than the others. All of them come from the people and are full citizens, and thus it is that military men and civilians work side by side for national construction at all levels and in all fields.

[Question] Why have you decided to create a party and then go on to hold elections? Why now? Why not "Senegalese-type" or "Upper Volta-type" multi-partyism?

[Answer] The creation of our single party is provided for by the constitution itself. This creation has therefore been decided on by the people. Since the people are the only sovereign, you understand that they are given the possibility of going to the ballot boxes to express themselves, decide and settle matters.

You ask why these elections took place this year?

Because, quite simply, they constitute the outcome of a process--that of return to a normal constitutional life.

To answer the last part of your question, I would say to you that each country has its own realities, that each people chooses the way that seems best to it.

[Question] Who will run things--the party or the army?

[Answer] After all that has just been accomplished in our country to ensure its return to a normal constitutional life, your question seems pointless to me! I said that it is the people who are sovereign and that it is the people who consequently, through their democratically elected officials and their legally established institutions, will run this country.

[Question] The developing countries are sometimes reproached for acquiring sophisticated equipment which, besides its cost, often requires extensive logistical backup. But no one fights any more with light equipment today. What, in your view, is the way to combine wisdom and effectiveness in this regard?

[Answer] I would simply tell you that in the matter of defense, Mali practices the policy of its means. In this specific area, in other words, I believe we are showing the greatest wisdom.

MOZAMBIQUE ACCUSES RHODESIANS OF ATTACKING CIVILIAN TARGETS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 79 pp 1, 7

[Excerpts] On Thursday, 5 September, Zeca Ferando Cuna, an employee of one of the shops in the Limpopo Complex in Chidembela, was going to Chibuto on his lunch hour to meet with local administrators to try to settle a legal dispute with his wife. He was riding on the tailgate of a station wagon, in which there were already several women who were on their way to shop in Chibuto.

At about 1330 hours, as the truck was approaching the bridge over the Changane River, quite close to that district seat, two large black helicopters with orange markings appeared flying low. "Those are Smith's planes," one of the women exclaimed, and tried to leap from the truck.

They were in fact Rhodesian. When the truck came in view of the bridge, the two helicopters had landed and were taking off again after dropping off several soldiers. Zeca Cuna described how it was:

"The driver tried to turn back, but it was too late. We heard an explosion and everything blew up. I think it was a bazooka (actually, it was a rocket), but all I know is that we were blown in the air."

Both of Zeca Cuna's feet were almost destroyed in the explosion, and it is hard to imagine how he managed to run so far and save himself in his condition. At this time he is out of danger.

Same Method Everywhere

Except for the particulars, the story he tells is the same one we have heard from several other civilian survivors of the savage series of attacks on our national territory by Rhodesian troops since last Wednesday. At that same bridge over the Changane River, a total of 10 civilians, including 4 women, have been brutally slain by the racists, and another 5 civilians have been wounded.

The attack at the Changane River bridge, which was destroyed by the racists, is the model for several others conducted on the same day, not only with respect to the brutality of the attacks but also to the method employed. We had no troops stationed at the bridge. After making an aerial reconnaissance, the Rhodesians made a surprise landing by helicopter, dynamited the bridge and killed all the people who happened to be in the area and did not manage to get away. When the explosions were heard in Chibuto, only 2 kilometers away, a small force made up of members of the FPLM [People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique] and popular militias went immediately to the area. As they approached, however, the Rhodesians reboarded the helicopters and fled, although they outnumbered our forces. Their courage is limited to killing unarmed civilians.

Enemy Punished

Attacks similar in all respects to this one occurred at the Magude bridge, between Macia and Chokwe, the bridge between Chokwe and Guija (Canicado) and several other bridges. In all these attacks, the enemy coldly murdered the civilians in the area, including many women and children. It also destroyed any nearby vehicles--all of them civilian, including a Health Ministry ambulance with its emblem visible on the door, a truck loaded with rice and a tractor.

The largest number of civilian victims in these attacks was in the village of Barragem, where 23 civilians were killed, including 11 women and 4 children, and 2 others were wounded.

FPLM troops were stationed there, however, and they responded strongly to the enemy attack. As we reported yesterday, the Rhodesians fled, leaving behind a crippled helicopter and over 30 dead, all members of the elite troops of the illegal regime. In that attack, which lasted 4 hours, the enemy concentrated powerful material, including eight pursuit-bombers of the "Mirage" and "Jaguar" type, four large transport helicopters and four reconnaissance planes. Despite this force, they suffered heavy losses and had to make a hasty withdrawal.

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CONCLUSION OF SIXTH UPA MEETING REPORTED

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 17 Sep 79 pp 7, 9, 10

[Text] Last Wednesday, the Sixth Session of the Executive Committee of the Union of African Parliaments [UPA] concluded its proceedings with a solemn ceremony which took place on the floor of the Palace of the National Assembly at Ouagadougou.

Mr Alaoui, chairman of the Executive Committee, presided over the ceremony. Members of the government and the diplomatic corps, as well as other important personalities were present.

Before the closing speech given by Mr Alaoui, Adekui El Abdelaziz, the participants and invited guests heard the two final reports which were compiled by the working groups.

The first of these reports was related to the role of agriculture in the development of African countries, and the second dealt with the new international economic order. Both of these topics were submitted to the Executive Committee by the UPA conference held at Rabat in Morocco from 22 to 24 February 1979. The committee which was responsible for studying the first topic was presided over by Mr Nebie Bamina Georges, delegate from Volta. The committee worked on the basis of documents presented by national groups from Upper Volta, the Republic of Djibouti, Senegal, and Zaïre.

Investigation of these two topics led to the following resolutions and recommendations.

Resolution on the Role of the Agricultural Sector in the Development of African Countries

In execution of Resolution No 1, Point 6 of the third conference of the UPA, held at Rabat on 22 - 24 February 1979, the sixth session of the Executive Committee of the UPA, held at Ouagadougou from 10 to 12 September 1979:

--Being very concerned by the predominance of the agricultural sector in the economy of African countries, and by the extremely slow growth experienced by this sector with regard to satisfying the nutritional requirements of the population and the necessities of expansion, which has led to the importation of increasingly larger quantities of food products.

--Noting that efforts in the field of African industrialization are, in most cases, limited to the creation of small units for processing a few products without establishing a close tie between the agricultural and industrial sector, thereby solving the problem of employment which is a fundamental element and a determinative objective of economic development, and that within the context of an arrangement between the principal agents and labor which favors the latter:

1: Requests the African governments to create all of the conditions for, and to give priority to, the development of the agricultural sector in order to mobilize Africa's domestic resources, especially her natural resources, by establishing inter-African cooperation in the field of agriculture and in the area of mobilization of water resources to insure nutritional security in African countries;

2: Recommends regional organization of African countries, thereby promoting better coordination of agricultural policies and the establishment of a sufficiently large market to cope with international restraints, and [better coordination of] trade laws.

3: Recommends setting up infrastructures, research and education for water control, which are well-adapted to the African milieu, as well as the identification and initiation of the appropriate technology, as the case may be.

4: Recommends the establishment of agri-industrial complexes on the basis of agricultural products.

5: Recommends a policy for marketing agricultural products based on cooperative institutions, and for diversifying agricultural products as much as possible to avoid the mishaps of single crop producers.

6: Recommends that they [the African countries] resolve among themselves the problems of financing agricultural operations which must continue to be our primary activities, while respecting their own societies and cultures.

Resolution Concerning the New International Economic Order

The sixth session of the UPA Committee held at Ouagadougou from 10 to 12 September 1979

--In consideration of Resolution No 1 adopted at Rabat on February 23, 1979, recommending to the Union of Parliaments (UPA) that they undertake a survey of the new international economic order as seen by the African Parliaments.

--Convinced that the establishment of a new economic order and the reform of the international monetary system are the essential methods by which African countries can arrive at the establishment of equitable and stable prices for their basic products and can reduce their foreign debts;

--Aware of the role which parliaments and the African Parliaments must play in the establishment of this new economic order;

Recommend:

Utilization of Africa's natural resources, especially those in the agricultural sector;

--Processing of raw materials into semi-finished and even finished products;

--Rationalization of the development of these materials, especially of nonrenewable products;

--Promotion of dialog and cooperation among developing countries, most especially those in Africa, in order to reduce their dependence on the developed countries;

--That African countries fight against inadequate remuneration for finished products and increasing costs of imports for the Third World with a view to reducing the indebtedness of these countries.

After the reading of the report and the resolutions, some delegations presented motions and resolutions, among them a vote of thanks proposed by Morocco which expressed to the authorities and the people of Volta the very deep feelings of the Executive Committee for the warm welcome which was given to them.

This resolution also rendered a stirring tribute to President Lamizana for his interest in the Union of African Parliaments, and expresses the complete satisfaction of the Executive Committee with the success of the Ouagadougou meetings.

In this same resolution, the conference proffered its profound gratitude to the president of the National Assembly, Mr Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, and to the members of that assembly.

Following this, the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mr Alaoui had to intervene to deliver the closing speech of the sixth session of the Executive Committee of the UPA.

In this discourse, the chairman of the Executive Committee first wished a plentiful harvest to our country which experienced moments of chilliness caused by the abundant rain which fell steadily during the first days of the sessions, before noting that holding the meeting at Ouagadougou was worthwhile because the chief of state, the people of Upper Volta, and the chairman and its assembly are all democrats. Mr Alaoui then declared that with regard to the moral and material conditions given to them by the authorities of our country, the Executive Committee had for the first time spoken the language of the African peoples and stressed that Africa needs to live, and the motto of every regional organization must be to find the means to live.

In speaking of the executive nature of the UPA, the chairman of the Executive Committee said that they have at all times shown their unrestricted and unlimited support for the oppressed people of South Africa. They indicated their preference for the triumph of dialog as a preferred instrument of any discussion and of any policy of reconciliation. Furthermore, they stated the determination of their peoples for a policy of nonalignment and nonadherence to blocs whose interests are contrary to theirs, and proclaimed aloud their respect for territorial sovereignty and their willingness to define a new economic order.

In conclusion, he sent greetings to the chief of state, to the government and to the people of our country from the members of the Executive Committee.

At the end of this solemn closing ceremony, the chairman of the UPA Executive Committee, Mr Alaoui, received the press, in the same National Assembly building, for a press conference, during which he reviewed the Ouagadougou proceedings.

In response to journalists' questions, Mr Alaoui said that the new international order is indispensable because the existing order is unjust and the African governments must not submit to the reticence of well-endowed nations. Therefore, he stated, the Executive Committee has recommended, among other things, the processing of raw materials into semi-finished and finished goods.

In the wake of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the chairman of the Executive Committee asked to be allowed to define the position of the UPA concerning this project.

He then reminded them that the Rabat Conference recommended investigation of a ten-point plan including the exchange of technology.

On Thursday, the participants in this sixth session, accompanied by a delegation from the Voltan Parliament went to Bazega where they visited that region's experimental agricultural zone, in the company of the sub-prefect of Kombissiri.

We note that en route to Bazega, they visited a mosque at Kombissiri which dates from 1850.

After [the visit to] the irrigated plain of Bazega, they had lunch, and the excursion continued on to the Po national park.

They returned to Ouagadougou at the end of the evening.

The next session of the Executive Committee of the UPA will be held in March 1980 in Zaire.

9174

CSO: 4400

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

AGENDA OF MRV TRAINING RESEARCH BOARD MEETING NOTED

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 25 Sep 79 p 4

[Text] A three day Mano River Union Training and Research Board seventh meeting opened here in Monrovia yesterday in the conference room of the E.J. Roye building, with several issues being discussed by the Liberian and Sierra Leonean delegations.

At yesterday's working session, which was presided over by Assistant Minister for sectoral Planning at the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Mr. Z. Moulai B. Reeves, the two delegations reviewed the progress on the implementation of the decisions of the sixth meeting of the Union training and research board which was held in Freetown in February this year.

The delegations during yesterday's session, adopted the agenda and programme of work. They also put forward views on the consideration of administrative and organizational issues, with special reference to ways of increasing the efficiency, effectiveness of the board and decision making on administrative issues.

Today, the delegates will focus their attention on the progress of the current work programme of the un training and research establishments; such as the Union Telecommunications and postal training institute, Marine training institute, Customs, excise and trade statistics training programme, Forestry training institute, Curriculum planning, Instructional materials, production and Book development project.

The recommendations of committees of the training and research Board will also be reviewed today by the two delegations in view of the need for severe budgetary control.

The meeting which ends tomorrow, is being attended by a 13 man Sierra Leonean delegation headed by Mrs. Oredola C. Fewry, Alternate Chairman of the Union Training and research Board who is also Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education, New England, Freetown.

CSO: 4420

CHINESE EXPERTS TO PARTICIPATE IN TAZARA REPAIRS

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 5 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] Three experts from China have arrived in Tanzania to join the group constructing the TAZARA Railroad in major repairs of this railroad between Mlimba and Makambako. The secretary general of the Ministry of Communications and Transport, Augustine Mwingira, said yesterday in Dar es Salaam that these experts are among those who took part in the construction of this 1,860 kilometer railroad. He stated that these experts will cooperate with the TAZARA construction group which will rebuild embankments culverts and bridges greatly damaged by rainfall. Mwingira also said that transport on the railroad between Dar es Salaam and Kapiri Mposhi, Zambia is continuing as usual: "Transport is continuing although in some areas trains are not given permission to go fast." He added that small repairs will be completed before the next rainy season which usually begins between April and May. So far the cost of these repairs has not been stated and when they were asked, the directors of TAZARA were not prepared to say. According to Mwingira, undoubtedly the number of these experts from China will be increased. TAZARA service was disrupted between April and May as a result of rainfall which caused the collapse of embankments and some bridges. During this period as an emergency measure TAZARA spent more than 10 million Shillings to repair damaged sections. Damage to the TAZARA Railroad occurred only a few days after a 13 day strike of more than 3,000 workers of this railroad on the Zambian side. Fifty of these striking workers were dismissed because they appeared to have instigated the strike. At that time the minister of power, communications, and transport of Zambia, Kingsley Chinkuli, said that during the first 6 months of this year, TAZARA suffered losses of more than 20 million Shillings as a result of strikes, a shortage of spare parts and the lack of power of locomotives of this railroad. The directors of TAZARA will meet in Lusaka early next month. This meeting will be followed by talks of the TAZARA council of ministers.

CSO: 4407

KENYAN-RWANDAN TRADE INCREASING

Nairobi: DAILY NATION in English 29 Sep 79 p 5

[Text]

EAST Africa Industries sold goods worth Sh. 2 million to Rwanda last year, chairman Joe Wanjui said yesterday.

Mr. Wanjui said this when he welcomed a 44-man Rwandese trade delegation at the company's factory.

Mr. Wanjui, who is also chairman of the Kenya External Trade Authority, praised trade expansion between the two countries in the recent years.

He said there was a need for more trade among African countries.

He recalled that Rwandese President Maj-Gen Habyarimana had toured the factory when he visited Kenya earlier this year. Mr. Wanjui called on the delegation to help strengthen trade relations between the two countries.

Mr. Wanjui noted that Rwanda had been buying EAI products since 1976 and trade had improved notably.

He told the team that the company would send marketing director Roger Tuton and marketing manager Cosmas Barasa to Rwanda on October 8 on a trade mission.

The delegation, which included four Government officials and is headed by the Minister for Economy and Commerce, Mr. Ngirima Mathieu, flew into Kenya on September 24.

The delegation is in Kenya at the invitation of the Government to attend the Nairobi International Show and meet Kenyan businessmen.

Mr. Nahimana Theoneste, Rwandese General Director of Economy and Commerce Government for the invitation which he said helped them meet their counterparts and tour business firms.

"Such visits help people understand each other more," he said.

CSO: 4420

BOTSWANA HELPS SA SUGAR ASSOCIATION

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Sep 79 p 24

[Text]

Quantities of sugar have been finding their way on to the South African market via Botswana which has resulted in the Botswana Government stopping the export of sugar in commercial quantities to SA.

According to the Sugar Association's general manager, Mr Peter Sale, sugar from "Other origins" was finding its way into the domestic market thus displacing the local product.

It is difficult to assess just how much sugar was getting through but the quantities were obviously large enough to set discussions between the two countries in motion.

Mr Sale says the Botswana Government has

been extremely co-operative and as a result the exports from that country have stopped.

"The situation probably started with operators in Botswana obtaining sugar at a lower price than ruling here and then being able to make a profit by selling it on the South African market," says Mr Sale.

Prior to the banning notice in the latest Botswana Government Gazette no one was allowed to send more than 25 kg of sugar to South Africa without an export permit.

Even if a permit was granted 100 kg was the most that could be exported on a monthly basis by any one person.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

RHODESIA-BOTSWANA RAILWAY TALKS--Negotiations between officials of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Railways and the Botswana Government over the takeover of the rail line through Botswana were proceeding "amicably," a ZRR spokesman has said. The spokesman, who was responding to Herald inquiries on the progress of the talks, said the joint committee dealing with the takeover would meet again tomorrow. Earlier this year Botswana announced it was negotiating the takeover of the line and said it would require about \$65 million to buy the railway. At least 18 Botswana have been sent to Malawi and Kenya during the past two years to be trained as signalmen and drivers in preparation for the takeover. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 9 Oct 79 p 5]

IMPROVED OIL CREDIT TERMS--Nigeria has resumed the supply of crude oil to Ghana. The oil flow which is scheduled to start this week has come as a result of an agreement between a highpowered delegation and the Nigerian National Oil Corporation in Lagos. Announcing this in Accra, Professor George Benneh, Commissioner for Fuel and Power, said that the 90 day credit facility enjoyed by Ghana before June 4 has been reduced to 60; this was an improvement from the 30 days credit facility imposed by Nigeria last June. Professor Benneh said this was an important concession since most oil producing countries grant only 30 days credit facility to their customers. He added that the oil supply from North Africa would continue, and said that with that Ghana's oil crisis would soon be over. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 p 1820]

CSO: 4420

DEPARTING CUBAN COOPERANT PRAISES ANGOLAN WOMEN

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Blanca Amaron Mamporo, member of the National Committee of the Federation of Cuban Women [FMC], will return to Cuba tomorrow, having completed an internationalist mission. For the past year she has been collaborating with the National Executive Committee of the OMA [Organization of Angolan Women].

Honoring her departure, the National Executive Committee held a press conference yesterday, during which Blanca Amaron spoke of her experiences during her stay here, and of the advances the people have made in the tasks of national reconstruction.

At the conference, Blanca Amaron first spoke of the ties of friendship between the OMA and the FMC, and noted that they date from 1962, adding: "We will give the support needed in the field of national reconstruction, in several sectors."

"The women of Cuba feel great affection for the Angolan women, and salute these 4 years of independence," Blanca Amaron said later, stressing that the FMC is united behind the women and children of Angola, as well as those of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa, and all those who are struggling for their freedom.

"We are aware that the Angolan people's victory leads to the proposed goal of enlisting all women in the tasks of national reconstruction," she declared at one point, and guaranteed that "we will tell the Cuban people about each of the tasks in which the OMA is engaged, mainly in implementing high-level directives."

Concluding the conference, the internationalist praised the way the women enlist in the ranks of the OMA, declaring that "they do so in a dedicated and experienced way, even when they have small children."

6362

CSO: 4401

ANGOLA

SPOILAGE, WASTE OF FOOD PRODUCTS SCORED

Disposal of Rotten Fish

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 pp 3, 4

[Text] The alert was sounded by someone to whom the incident was like a stab in the heart: tons of fresh fish were being thrown out because they had spoiled.

First, let us explain how it happened. Last Friday at 1030 hours, members of the ODP [People's Defense Organization] on duty at the Luanda Garbage Dump, located between Miramar and Sambizanga, were surprised by the arrival of two truckloads of fish to be dumped. They were astounded, and someone exclaimed: "How is it possible that so much fish is being thrown out, when the people need food?"

The answer, which came immediately, was that of one who feels no responsibility for his actions: "It can't be helped. If the fish has spoiled, we cannot sell it to the people, because it would make them sick."

And he proceeded to unload the produce under the indignant eyes of the ODP combatants and some bystanders. He dug a hole and buried all the fish, so the "people wouldn't pick it up."

Meanwhile, Miguel Henriques, an ODP combatant, protested and went to telephone our editors to report the situation.

By the time we reached the site, however, the fish had been unloaded and buried. It had also been long enough for the truck drivers to "beat it."

The ODP members are stationed there to prevent people from taking anything away from the dump. They admitted to us: "This is not the first case. State trucks often show up here with many things the people need. They let things like fish, tomatoes, "ginguba" and cod spoil, and then come here and throw it out. Sometimes you can only ask if there are no people in Angola, seeing all this food going to waste."

The dump has ceased to be simply a place to dump trash. It has become a brazen cover for the irresponsible, who seek to sow confusion and alienate the people from their leaders by hiding foodstuff and letting it spoil.

For this reason, ODP combatants at that site and all the public must maintain constant vigilance and promptly report these crimes. If there has been no way to place blame up to now, tomorrow the enemies will be neutralized; they will find themselves cornered.

Official Explanation

Meanwhile, we got in touch with officials of the EDIPESCA [State Directorate of Fishing] and the Ministry of Domestic Trade. They informed us they were unaware of any such situation. In fact, as they said: "We are currently contending with a shortage of fish to sell."

Who Is Responsible

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Popular vigilance is becoming sharper by the day. It is managing to counter certain manifestations of reaction that prove the existence of internal enemies of the revolutionary process.

The reactionaries among us employ various means to sow dissension among the people, to alienate them from the party leadership, to discredit the government, to impede the progress of national reconstruction and to stifle the community effort to restore the economy, which was torn apart by the flight of technicians and the destruction caused by the invading forces in 1975 and 1976.

The strategy includes the strangulation of various production and commercial sectors, feeding popular discontentment.

The commercial port of Luanda has struggled with serious problems of congestion because certain agencies are remiss in keeping merchandise moving. This delay in the movement of merchandise has given rise to several problems: products that are never placed at the disposal of the people or in the service of national reconstruction, parts and raw materials that are not distributed in time to the firms that must have them to maintain normal production and, finally, a whole series of problems that could at first glance be blamed on the bureaucracy which still ties up the machinery of government.

But bureaucracy feeds on the counterrevolutionary behavior of the lazy, the negligent, the individualists and all those who, knowingly or not, serve reaction.

But does bureaucracy (this evil which is particular to societies where individualism predominates) alone explain the anomalies that are still being observed in the supply channels? Could there be something more to the cartons of fish that were surreptitiously buried at the Luanda dump?

Could the spoilage have been intentional?

If not, why were the cartons buried so hastily and so far from any "observers?" The drivers simply had not counted on the presence of the ODP members, who surprised them and gave the alert.

Popular vigilance must become increasingly sharp everywhere, at work places and in residential areas, to prevent internal reactionaries from continuing to act against the interests of the people.

6362

CSO: 4401

APATHY IN ELECTION REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Oct 79 p 26

[Text]

As Botswana, one of Africa's few democracies, prepares for its fourth general election President Seretse Khama's biggest battle is to get voters to the polls.

Since independence in 1966 a steadily decreasing proportion of the Botswana electorate has exercised its right to vote in the multi-party general elections held every four years.

In the 1965 election that preceded independence, 68 percent of Botswana of voting age went to the polls. In 1969 the poll was 55 percent and in 1974 it dropped to 33 percent.

The voter apathy probably has its roots in Sir Seretse's popularity as president.

And the fact that he is a member of the ruling family of the Bamangwato, by far the biggest ethnic group in Botswana, has certainly not done him any harm, though he has constantly warned of the dangers of tribalism in politics.

Had he not been so determined to see a true democracy evolve in Botswana Sir Seretse could long ago have accepted the paramount chieftainship of his tribe and guaranteed his place for life.

In an attempt to stir up enthusiasm among the rather undemonstrative Batswana, Sir Seretse has made extensive electioneering trips during the past three months with frequent harsh condemnation of his more radical opponents.

Most of this has been directed at Dr Kenneth Koma, head of the Botswana National Front and that party's only presidential candidate.

Sir Seretse's Botswana Democratic Party is fielding candidates for all 32 elected seats (four more may be nominated by the winning party). At present the BDP holds 27 elected seats.

When nominations closed Dr Koma's BNF had put forward only 16 candidates.

The BNF at present holds two seats.

Another party with two seats is the Botswana People's Party of Mr Phi-

lip Matante which has held the Francistown seat since independence.

The only other opposition seat is held by a former member of their African National Congress of South Africa, Mr Motsami Mpho, and his Botswana Independence Party.

Mr Mpho, who fled the Republic after the Treason trial in 1957, is considered one of Botswana's most constructive MPs. However, hundreds of Angolans who fled the Portuguese and settled in his area may cost him his seat this year.

They have now become eligible to vote and, in this thinly populated nation the fact that even this comparatively small number of people owes a vote of thanks to the Government that gave them a home could swing the balance in that one constituency.

Dr Koma, who has a fairly strong following among students, claims he will be in power by 1984. The general feeling here is, however, that this year at least Sir Seretse has a good chance of increasing his majority.

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

PETROL PRICE CUT--Gaborone--The impossible has happened in Botswana--the price of petrol has dropped. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced that the price would drop today by 2.7 percent and petrol will now cost just over 50c a litre. The drop follows the recent five percent revaluation of the pula. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Sep 79 p 11]

CSO: 4420

BUJUMBURA WATER SHORTAGE DISCUSSED

Burundi LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 4 Sep 79 p 3

[Article: "REGIDESO--The Reason for the Water Cutoffs in the Outlying Districts--What Is the Heart of the Water Problem in Bujumbura?"]

[Text] Water wastage by watering of gardens is said to be one of the factors at the bottom of the water cutoffs at certain hours in the outlying districts of Bujumbura.

No one is ignorant of the place that water holds in human societies, for its different uses (washing, cooking, drinking, etc). Water problems are therefore international problems, and they are many.

It will soon be a little more than a month that certain districts in Ngagara have been suffering a water cutoff in the morning, at midday and in the evening, at the hours when users really need it. Francois Butoke, national water department official, has kindly explained the reasons to us.

The water administration of Bujumbura (REGIDESO) has three sources of supply:

--There is the Musumba spring, which is located 18 km from Bujumbura and whose flow is 800 cubic meters per day in the rainy season and 500 cubic meters per day in the dry season. The Musumba station is therefore dependent on the rainy season. The flow can drop to 60 percent during the dry season. It supplies the College, the Lycee and the Vugizo district. This installation dates from the Germans--around the 1900's and a little after. It was designed for a small number of persons who occupied the upper part of the town at the time. At present, the Musumba spring barely manages to meet the needs of the growing population in this district.

In the summer, the College and the Lycee are usually closed for vacation, which makes it possible to supply Vugizo in a regular manner. But this year, in view of the fact that the College is housing the 600 members of the CISM (International Military Sports Council), the system in place until now is disturbed.

--As for the Ntahangwa spring, it produces 5,500 cubic meters per day. This is a steady flow, except during the rainy season, when the administration is sometimes forced to shut down the treatment plant because of the clay and big rocks brought by the water, making water treatment impossible.

--The third source of supply is Lake Tanganyika, which supplies the city center, the outlying districts, Asiatique, the industrial area and the airport. It has a flow of 19,500 cubic meters per day.

The water shortage in Bujumbura therefore results from the following factors: population growth, water losses and waste, and the age of the installations. In its forecasts, REGIDESO had anticipated saturation of the production units in 1983. Thus, studies for Bujumbura's water supply for a 30-year period were started in July 1978, but in the absence of a plan from the director of city planning which would show the development of the city, these studies were halted. To cope with the almost certain difficulties of these forecasts, for which time will not wait, REGIDESO has initiated emergency measures to increase production of potable water. More powerful pumps have been ordered, and they will make it possible to increase the flow by 40 percent, before the real study, called the "master water plan for Bujumbura," is completed. Because of the time needed for manufacture and transport, REGIDESO cannot get these pumps until next year.

The population growth which is noted in our capital entails increasing consumption of water. But production is presently far from keeping up with this increase in the number of consumers.

The losses of water in the system due to the various leaks both in the production units and in the distribution units is a confounded problem that can be solved only if all our fellow citizens are made aware of the importance of these losses and their long-term effects. "Our customers should not hesitate to advise us of any water leak by telephoning 51-19 or 64-51," declared Mr Butoke; "we will take action as quickly as possible."

"Since the beginning of 1979 we have been conducting a campaign against these leaks, and the result is that we have reduced them from 40 percent to 24 percent, which is a positive thing in a system. In Europe, 20 percent is easily achieved," he added. "This percentage could easily be improved if all subscribers were to alert REGIDESO at the first signs of a leak, and not when it becomes a veritable flood."

Then there is the waste in the form of watering of plots, leaks in installations in the home, faucets that drip constantly, etc. Mr Butoke was especially critical of the watering of gardens, day and night. In fact, 70 percent of the population of Rohero water their gardens, morning and evening during summer. The REGIDESO agents deplore these thousands of cubic meters gulped down by the earth instead of serving the Badasiganas. The well-being of some produces the misfortune of others, for there are actually some who get free water, and there are those for whom the price per cubic meter (13 Burundi

francs) is negligible, which enables them to afford "this luxury." The age of the installations completes the picture.

The most recent of our installations are in fact 10 years old--in particular, the lake-water pumps, which run continuously 24 hours a day, whereas they were designed to operate 12 hours a day, because of the abovementioned factors. The logical result is that these machines are aging faster than anticipated. Thus, instead of producing 19,500 cubic meters per day, they are producing 16,800 cubic meters--a drop of 15 percent. The tragic consequence of this uncomfortable situation is that it is just at a time when the users really need water at any and all times for the various cholera-prevention measures, as LA VOIX DE LA REVOLUTION constantly reminds us.

The technical explanation for these cutoffs at the abovementioned times is that these times are the ones when water is really needed, and are thus the "peak consumption hours." "If the entire central city of Bujumbura and all the districts closest to the production installations were to turn on their faucets at these times, the result would be that the consumers at the end of the lines would be without water."

But this situation is a temporary one, because, first of all, the rainy season is coming soon, and the delivery of the pumps mentioned above will solve the problem. REGIDESO is therefore in a position to overcome these problems before long, and this is why Mr Butoke takes this opportunity to ask the population to show understanding--especially those people who are wasting water.

(Information gathered by Deo Muvira [ABP (Burundi Press Agency)])

11267
CSO: 4400

IRELAND TO HELP WITH PEAT DEVELOPMENT

Bujumbura LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 22 Aug 79 p 2

[Article: "Burundi-Ireland Cooperation--An Irish Team to Determine the Potential of Burundi's Peat"]

[Text] An Irish team is visiting our country to determine the potential of Burundi's peat.

This is the result of the talks which our minister of public works, equipment and housing, Isidore Nyaboya, had in Dublin at the beginning of this month with the minister for foreign affairs of Ireland, Michael O'Kennedy, as stated in an article of 2 August 1979 in the newspaper IRISH TIMES entitled "The Republic Will Aid Burundi." The minister of public works, equipment and housing was accompanied by the director of the Department of Energy and the director of ONATOUR [expansion unknown].

This IRISH TIMES article stipulated that the Republic of Ireland will aid Burundi in the general context of exploitation of Burundi's peat resources.

The discussions held between Minister Nyaboya and the Irish officials concerned some six specific programs of activity, the first of which--determination of the potential--begins with the presence of this team of technicians in Burundi starting today. The minister of public works, equipment and housing gave us his thoughts on the arrival of this team:

"The team is a small one, to be sure, and it is going to do some very specific work, but indispensable work because it is basic: knowing what is available first of all, and then carrying out the other activities, which will permit expanded use of this national resource, which is an important one especially from the energy point of view. In different forms, peat is becoming more and more competitive, mainly because of the present prices of fuel and the technological improvements. Its scope could therefore be vast. Just as a several-days' trip begins with one small step, we hope that this first action by Irish assistance in the area of peat will take us far. This, then, is the importance which we assign to the arrival of this first team."

BRIEFS

COOPERATION WITH DJIBOUTI--The Djibouti minister of commerce, transport and tourism, Robleh Aden, is presently visiting our country. The purpose of his visit is to propose to Burundi bonds of cooperation which would be based on trade and air transport. Djibouti, a former French colony, is a new country, having been independent only since 27 June 1977. The Republic of Djibouti is a member of international and regional organizations and wants to participate in international life. The reader need hardly be reminded that Djibouti occupies a key position between Africa and Saudi Arabia, that is it a pivot point between Africa, Asia and Europe, a strategic crossroads. The Djiboutians, aware of their strategic position, nevertheless do not have "any pretense of hegemony," Robleh Avale Aden, Djibouti's minister of commerce, transport and tourism, told us. Djibouti, Mr Aden said in substance, wants to have relations with all the countries of the world except for the bastion of apartheid, South Africa, and the Zionist state. Thus it is that Djibouti has taken a position of neutrality as regards the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia. Speaking of his country's economic orientation, he stated that Djibouti is neither an agricultural nor a mining country. That is why, according to the Djibouti minister, his country should be rather a commercial and financial place. [Text] [Burundi LE RENOUVEAU DU BURUNDI in French 30 Aug 79 p 1] 11267

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL GENDARMERIE COMPANIES AND BRIGADES CREATED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 5 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] The chief of state signed yesterday a number of decrees creating National Gendarmerie companies and brigades.

By the terms of the first decree, a Gendarmerie Company is created at Mfou as of 1 September 1979, within the Gendarmerie Legion of the Center-South.

The company's district covers the Mefou departement, and includes:

- the Mfou Brigade;
- the Esse Brigade;
- the Ngoumou Brigade;
- the Avae Brigade;
- the Mbankomo Brigade;
- the Akono Brigade (to be created);
- the Bikok Brigade (to be created);
- the Soa Brigade (to be created).

The district of the Yaounde Company is consequently modified, and covers the Mfoundi departement exclusively.

The second decree makes the following provisions:

A Gendarmerie Company is created at Mbouda as of 1 September 1979, within the Gendarmerie Legion of the West.

The company's district covers the Bamboutos departement and includes:

- the Mbouda Brigade;
- the Batcham Brigade;
- the Galim Brigade;
- the Babadjou Brigade.

The district of the Dechang Company is consequently modified, and covers the Menoua departement exclusively.

By the terms of the third decree, a National Gendarmerie brigade is created at Nkapa as of 1 September 1979, within the Gendarmerie Legion of Littoral, Nkongsamba Company.

The district of the Nkapa Brigade covers the Abo North and Abo South cantons.

The district of the Bwelelo Brigade is consequently modified and covers the Dibombari arrondissement except for exclusion of the Abo North and Abo South cantons.

11267
CSO: 4400

NATIONAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT REORGANIZED

Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 8 Sep 79 p 3

[Article: "The Structures of the Reorganized National Criminal Investigation Department"]

[Text] On 4 September 1979, the chief of state signed several instruments enacting reorganization of the structures of the National Criminal Investigation Department. These instruments concern the statutes of the Corps of the National Criminal Investigation Department, on the one hand, and on the other, its organization.

1. Statutes of the Corps of the National Criminal Investigation Department

By the terms of these decrees, the personnel of the National Criminal Investigation Department are grouped into a single corps. There are no longer some officers in uniform and others in civilian dress. The new cadres of the Corps of the National Criminal Investigation Department are:

- the Police Commissioners cadre;
- the Police Officers cadre;
- the Police Inspectors cadre;
- the Police Constables cadre.

This unification has entailed elimination of the cadres of Police Commanders, Peace Officers, Sergeants, Constable Corporals and Police Secretaries.

Wearing of the uniform is obligatory for all police personnel carrying out certain assignments: public security, protection of airports and borders, command of units formed, schools and personnel training centers.

The symbols of rank (insignia, braid, shoulder patches, etc) are unified and specific to the National Criminal Investigation Department.

Recruitment and training of personnel follow the same principles:

--Police Commissioners: 4 years of training in the National Higher Police School for holders of the secondary-school diploma, and 2 years for holders of a college degree;

--Police Officers: 2 years of training at the National Higher Police School, with secondary-school diploma or equivalent;

--Police Inspectors: 2 years of training at the Police School, with BEPC [Elementary School Diploma] or BE [Certificate of Study];

--Police Constables: 1 year of training at the Police Instruction and Enforcement Training Center, with the CEPE [expansion unknown].

2. General Organization of the National Criminal Investigation Department

The National Criminal Investigation Department, a command and administration organism designated as the General Commission for National Criminal Investigation, comprises Central Services and External Services.

1--At the central level, the greatest innovation is the creation of two sub-departments within the Judiciary Police Department:

a--the Criminal Investigation Subdepartment, responsible for coordinating the techniques of criminal investigation and combating large-scale national and international crime--in particular, air piracy and the freeing of hostages of all kinds;

b--the Economic and Financial Investigation Subdepartment, responsible for centralizing and exploiting all information and judicial inquiries relating to economic and financial police work.

2--In the External Services, command of personnel and services has been unified as follows:

a--at the provincial level, the Provincial Service of the National Criminal Investigation Department is an organism for command, control and activation of all the police services established in the province.

Thus, the Provincial Service Chief is assisted by three deputies:

--the First Deputy is responsible for general affairs;

--the Second Deputy is responsible for Public Security and Inspection of Services;

--the Third Deputy is Chief of the Provincial Judiciary Police Brigade.

The Mobile Intervention Company (CMI) is attached administratively, disciplinarily and hierarchically to the Provincial Service of the National Criminal Investigation Department.

b--at the departmental level, unification of command takes the form, in the Commissariats for Public Security, of elimination of the Urban Corps and of the Command Posts of the Special Railway Police detachments:

--the Central Commissioner is assisted by four Deputies;

--the Commissioner of Public Security and the Commissioner of the Special Railway police are each assisted by two Deputies.

CAMEROON

BRIEFS

OFFICERS' NEW POSITIONS--As a result of various transfers within the various departments of our armed forces since 22 August, several officers of the 4th military sector of Littoral province officially took up their duties at the Valeur camp, at Bonandjo, on 7 September. The installation ceremonies were presided over by Henri Gustave Effoudou Loembe, secretary general of Littoral province, representing Governor Marcel Medjo Akono, who was unable to attend. At his side were seen Mr Mouelle Dipanda, attorney general in the Court of Douala, Ferdinand Koungou Edima, provincial controller of finance for Littoral province, and Col Jean-Rene Youmba, the local commander of military engineering and commander of weapons. Four army detachments did the honors. The new officers have been assigned to serve as officials in services ranging from group and service commands to command of the heavy-projects group and the military engineers construction company. [Text] [Yaounde CAMEROON TRIBUNE in French 12 Sep 79 p 4] 11267

CSO: 4400

FRENCH ROLE IN BOKASSA'S OVERTHROW 'BLATANT'

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 pp 1787-1788

[Article by Alex Randos]

[Text]

LITTLE DID the French government realise that the man it pushed off the throne in Central Africa would come to France to seek asylum. In the event, Bokassa was refused entrance into France last weekend after he had been overthrown in a carefully orchestrated coup, planned by the French, which brought to power David Dacko, President of the Republic from independence to the end of 1966 when Bokassa overthrew him.

The French rejection of their former ally, the emperor, and his being granted asylum in Ivory Coast, was not before Bokassa had made the most important point, no doubt unwittingly, in the tragically sordid story of Central Africa: that for Africans and Central Africans, Bokassa was an incidental factor for thirteen years in the broader context of France's desire to acquire and maintain clients in what are seen as important African countries.

Bokassa had become an embarrassment to the French government; there were signs that the public in France were becoming restive about the President's indulgence towards the Emperor and that other countries, notably the US had already decided to condemn Bokassa.

The timing of the event was the most flexible factor. Either French troops would have to be flown to Bangui and force the Emperor's hand, or they would have to await a foreign trip by the Emperor and then act immediately. An opportunity arose at the end of last week which allowed the

latter course to be taken. The Emperor had flown to Tripoli for a 48-hour visit, undoubtedly aware that plans were afoot to overthrow him. It was then that the Prime Minister, M. Henri Maidou, now appointed Vice-President of the new Republic by President Dacko, to the fury of the student population of Bangui, telephoned President Dacko and the carefully prepared plan — according to one report it went under the name of Operation Barracuda — was set in motion.

French troops arrived on the evening of September 23 bringing with them the new President. They were already patrolling the street when President Dacko made the announcement over the radio that the Emperor had been overthrown, being no longer fit to govern the country.

There was some confusion subsequently as to the exact policies of the new government. President Dacko had announced that Emperor Bokassa had been condemned to death and that his extradition would be demanded. It was then announced that President Houphouet Boigny, after a meeting with the leading members of the ruling Parti Democratique de Cote d'Ivoire, had granted the former Emperor asylum "on humanitarian grounds."

At a news conference later, President Dacko then stated that there had been no death sentence passed and that relations between the two countries — the Central African Republic and Ivory Coast — were

more important than the criminal actions of an individual. As it happens it is in everyone's interest concerned in the affair that the former leader not be given too much prominence. He has knowledge that could compromise the new leader, not only from his activities during his first term as President, but also during the last three years when he was a special adviser to the Emperor. Nor is it in the French interest to have the man whom they so amply supported in his years of power be placed on public trial.

Already French troops have had to fire blank cartridges at demonstrators in Bangui who are opposed to the fact that the entire government of the Imperial regime has been kept intact, with the only apparent change being at the level of Head of State. The demonstrators consisted of mostly students and teachers; those who had suffered most during the bout of repression during the first four months of this year which led to the publication of the Amnesty International charge that Bokassa had been responsible for the killing of over one hundred children in mid-April. A subsequent report by an African Commission of Jurists supported the charge and accused the Emperor of having been almost certainly present at some of the killings.

Some doubts still remain as to the role of the Emperor's opponents in exile. President Dacko has said that M. Bangui, the former ambassador to France, who had recently announced the formation of a government in exile in Paris, would be offered a ministerial post.

M. Ange Patasse, a Prime Minister until October 1977, would not be offered any post, and the new President added that M. Patasse might well find himself being taken to court for misappropriation of funds during his premiership. M. Patasse had earlier left France to go to Chad in order to enter Central Africa. He said that he intends to go back to the Republic regardless of the consequences.

This leaves Dr. Abel Goumba, leader of the Oubangui Patriotic Front, who lives in Cotonou as a World Health Organisation official. His is the oldest movement and regarded as the best organised. However, he has already stated that he opposes the new regime and would therefore not be acceptable to President Dacko. Dr. Goumba has said that he is a Marxist, and, under the present circumstances that will

not endear him to the new order in Bangui whose outlook is conservative.

With the elevation of M. Maidou to the Vice-Presidency, M. Bernard Ayandho becomes Prime Minister.

While most countries in Africa have welcomed the overthrow of Bokassa, there has also been an outcry against the blatant role of France in the affair. Public disappointment in Bangui has already become manifest with the French faced by the unpalatable prospect of having to hold back hostile demonstrators rather than be welcomed as liberators.

Libya, to which the former Emperor turned at irregular intervals for help, has said that the French intervention was aimed against Arabs influencing Africa. It is true that with Bokassa isolated he would have had no choice but to turn to Libya who is host to Idi Amin and which had shown an interest in Central Africa over the last four years. It is alleged that a Libyan transport aircraft filled with arms was found at Bangui and that some 30 Libyan soldiers were found in the capital. President Dacko has, however, played down any possible Libyan role in support of Bokassa.

President Goukhouni Woddei of Chad has condemned the use of French troops in Chad for the exercise. It has emerged that the 900 French troops who are now fanning out beyond the capital to maintain peace in the country, in the absence of any local force, were brought together at Libreville from Zaire, where some had been taking part in a combined Zaire-French military exercise, and others came from N'Djamena, before flying on to Bangui. Some of the forces, according to latest reports have been moved to Bouar where France maintained a military base until some ten years ago. Speculation has already begun as to whether France intends to re-open the strategically positioned base. It is close to the border with Cameroon. President Dacko has stated categorically that French troops will remain in the country for "ten years if necessary."

In France, much of the public criticism from most political quarters, including those normally loyal to the government, have pointed to the handling of Bokassa's two-day presence at an airfield near Paris and the fact that he was a French citizen. The French Minister of Justice, M. Alain Peyrefitte, has said that after examination it was discovered that the former Emperor

was no longer entitled to French citizenship, in spite of his service in the French army. On a legal basis, therefore, suggestions that Bokassa should have been tried on French soil have been rejected, as have the claims that as a French citizen, the French government had no right to expel the former Emperor.

Worse still for the French government will be the inevitable emphasis by the popular press in Europe on the more lurid details of Bokassa's rule. Already, President Dacko has said that human flesh was found in the deep freeze at the Emperor's palace. Political activists will find more sinister the role of Jacques Foccart, Gen. de Gaulle's right-hand man in African affairs (see last week's issue of *West Africa*).

While France has intervened in at least four different African countries since the middle of 1977 — Chad, Mauritania, Zaire and Central Africa — the overthrow of Bokassa shows all the signs of a return to the manipulating methods that existed in the sixties under Gen. de Gaulle.

It becomes increasingly evident that, barring any untoward intervention in Bangui, that over worked French cliché, *plus ç change plus c'est la même chose*, is the most appropriate.

It was that French role in supporting the brief life of the Empire that permitted Amnesty International's publication of the atrocities to have a real effect on a practical political level. Credit is nevertheless due to Amnesty International, for without its work, it is quite possible that the killings may well have gone scarcely unnoticed.

CSO: 4420

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PUBLIC OPINION VERY WIDELY HOSTILE TO DACKO

Paris LE MONDE in French 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Article by Pierre Georges: "The Fragility of the Bangui Government"]

[Text] A certain tension has reigned since Wednesday 26 September 1979 in Bangui where France's action has been increasingly criticized. President Dacko appealed for calm, urging the people not to gather in the streets. The students have called for a demonstration this Thursday in front of the French Embassy, to ask France to authorize the return of Ange Patasse, one of the opposition leaders, at odds with Dacko.

Demonstrators who had invaded the Bangui airport on Wednesday shouted slogans opposing the French forces.

The presence of French paratroopers assigned to maintain order in the seething Central African capital could put Paris in a very delicate situation, since Dacko does not appear to be in a position to deal with the situation.

One night to mount technically a military coup. One week scarcely to achieve a political fiasco. The conclusion is harsh, but the facts are there. Welcomed as "liberator-friends," the soldiers are beginning to be regarded if not as occupiers, at least as very suspect guarantors of the return to democracy. Everywhere else, France did not come out with flying colors because of its absurd support of an abject government. Here, she could hope to get out of it without too much damage, with the benefit of the doubt. Simply because the great majority of Central Africans were willing to remember only the end of the Bokassa adventure, without recalling the connection. In 7 days, just enough time to substitute a parody of democracy in place of the real thing, this small benefit has faded. This is not an analysis, but on-the-spot observation. The prestige image of France and the French has not ceased to be tarnished recently. And the movement of ideas has accelerated in places where, from all evidence, it was not predicted. For the first time, Central Africans took to the street to inform France that she was mistaken about the times and the men.

In fact, it was difficult to accumulate so many mistakes in such a short time. Because even here, in this totally landlocked Central African state, deprived

of newspapers, but tuned to foreign radio stations, the after-effects of having information about the emperor's flight, or at the very least the surprising statements of President Dacko was considerable.

Because, even and especially here, in a country deprived for such a long time of its freedom, the idea that the arrival of a true democracy came about by having to accept men who had liberally served the tyrant appeared to many as an unbearable parody of change.

These ideas are implied in street conversations, in the questions that each Frenchman here is asked about the fate of the "man-eating emperor," the lack of a purge, and France's behavior toward Ange Patasse. They were clearly stated in the meeting held Wednesday morning at Boganda stadium by the teachers' union, the mainspring of the uprising of last January and April against the emperor. This was more than a warning addressed to the ruling power and the speakers told President David Dacko that their support had only been circumstantial, and that "it was not up to one man to decide, but to the entire people."

On this point, the union officials were very clear. "The struggle continues and will continue as long as a true democracy has not been set up." This democracy includes "the establishment of democratic freedoms, parliamentary elections, and a purge of the army, party and civil service." They were also very clear about the extradition of Bokassa, urging that steps be taken for the extradition of the emperor, "whose horror exceeds that of the Shah of Iran, Amin Dada and associates" and deploring "the position of the great President Houphouet-Boigny" on this matter. They were very clear finally about defining the role that France could play in the country. While requesting that French troops remain to guarantee order, the trade unionists demanded that they not go beyond their role "to protect all the accomplices of the former emperor."

A very clear warning then, confirmed by the demonstration which occurred in late afternoon at the airport where several hundred, mostly young demonstrators came to protest the non-arrival of Ange Patasse. After President Dacko's statements on the Central African radio that Patasse was free to return, the rumors spread about his arrival on the plane from Paris. The announcement on French radio that he had been summoned by the border police created a shock effect here. It was, for the first time, specific proof that the decisions are made in Paris, not Bangui. It also helped to increase the popularity, usurped or not, but real, of Patasse, who has become a kind of hero. Unless one supposes that to be the goal desired in Paris, in a Machiavellian maneuver, by a singularly dangerous game, it is a very great error, which contributed a little more to lower Dacko's standing; then it was announced Wednesday that he would no longer hold a press conference because of his fatigue.

The announcement, in the evening, of the appointment of the new government, composed almost entirely of members of the ancien regime, will improve Dacko's image in widely-hostile public opinion.

9479
CSO: 4400

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF SANCTIONS AGAINST PCT MEMBERS

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Excerpts from decrees of exclusion, suspension and censure of PCT [Congolese Worker's Party] members]

[Excerpts] Exclusion (Act No 81/PCT-CC-BP-DO-DVP)

In the name of the president of the PCT Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Ministerial Council

The Politburo has decided:

Article 1: The comrades whose family names and first names follow are excluded from the Congolese Labor Party, in application of article 45, paragraphs 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10; article 46, paragraphs 5, 6 and 7; article 47, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the statutes of the PCT are:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 - Detchissambou Jean-Pierre | 20 - Kololo Faustine |
| 2 - Kifouani Norbert | 21 - Sama Eugene |
| 3 - Tchicaya Vital | 22 - Diba William Desire |
| 4 - Mafouana Jean-Pierre | 23 - Ibata Daniel |
| 5 - Boutandou Jean Hilaire | 24 - Ebaka Jean Michel |
| 6 - Tchitembo Francois Blaise | 25 - Okobo Francois |
| 7 - Tchionvo Marcel | 26 - Botseke Laurent |
| 8 - NGono Emmanuel | 27 - NDzios Joseph |
| 9 - Boulou Victor | 28 - Onguemi Pascal |
| 10 - Sathoud Victor Justin | 29 - Bikandou Gaston |
| 11 - IBoko Norbert | 30 - Pomabia Emile |
| 12 - Ebouli Imanguet Albert | 31 - Ekondy- Akala |
| 13 - Olondo Placide | 32 - NDenguet Alexandre |
| 14 - Mountou Marcel | 33 - MPoussa Sebastien |
| 15 - Okombi Michel | 34 - NGatseke Gilbert |
| 16 - MBemba Andre | 35 - Goumeliloko J. Antoine |
| 17 - Akie Raymond | 36 - Ondze Amboukou |
| 18 - NZa Victor | 37 - Obenga Theophile |
| 19 - NGassakys Victorine | 38 - NGassakys Lazare |

39 - Zatonga Louis
40 - NDeleke Henriette
41 - Ibara Francois D'Assise
42 - Lekaka Bernard Celestin
43 - NGouembe Marcel
44 - Peya Benigne
45 - Loki Antoine
46 - Matali Thomas
47 - Malonga Antoine
48 - Agnongondze Anatole
49 - Onongo Ebendza Joseph
50 - Itoua Dieudonne
51 - Opandet Gilbert
52 - MFoumou Henri
53 - Moussourou Jean Juste
54 - Ossombo Bernard
55 - NZokou Ombola

56 - Okemba Clement
57 - Motando Ives Mongo
58 - Issambo Gaston
59 - Berikibare Aloise
60 - Makino Jean Claude
61 - Okombi Itoua
62 - Obaka Jerome
63 - Itoua Jean Claude
64 - NKounkou Timothee
65 - Ondzemba Denis
66 - Niombela Joseph
67 - Packa Mouele
68 - Mamoulou Isidore
69 - Aboya Pierre
70 - Okongo Nicolas
71 - NGombe Jean Pierre

Article 2: This act will take effect on the date of its signature, will be recorded and communicated whenever there is a requirement for it.

Given at Brazzaville 1 September 1979.

Suspension (Act No 82/PCT-CC-BP-DO-DVP)

In the name of the president of the PCT Central Committee, president of the republic, chief of state and president of the Ministerial Council

The Politburo has decided:

Article 1: The following comrades are suspended from the Congolese Labor Party:

--Ndzanga Ahmed;
--Labana Michel;
--Sengomona Ferdinand;
--Kombo Gabriel;
--Ngangoue Alphonse,

in application of article 46, paragraph 4; article 47, paragraph 2, of the statutes of the PCT.

Article 2: This act will take effect on the date of its signature, will be recorded and communicated whenever there is a requirement for it.

Given at Brazzaville 1 September 1979.

Censure

In application of the decisions taken by the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party at its meeting of 30 August 1979, a mark

of censure is to be recorded in the personnel files of the following comrades: Ayissou Cecile, Balla Vital, Kimbenbe Hyppolite, Ntsiete Dominique, Ngoulou Martin, Boudzoumou Andre, Nakavoua Auguste and Paka Antoinette carrying the numbers: 1,520, 0032, 0440, 0500, 0079, 0242, 0418 and 0025, respectively, for their opportunistic behavior.

In proof of which this decision is certified and made known to all those interested to serve as and take the effect of a law.

Given at Brazzaville 1 September 1979.

9291

CSO: 4400

SOME NEW ATTEMPTS TO SALVAGE SUCO DESCRIBED

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French 6 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma, a member of the Central Committee of the PCT [Congolese Worker's Party], prime minister and chief of state, paid a working visit to Nkayi in the Bouenza on 30 and 31 August 1979.

The important delegation accompanying him included, among other functionaries, the comrades: Sylvestre Mbongo, member of the Central Committee of the PCT in charge of the Department of Administration at the permanent secretariat of the CSC, Marius Mouambenga and Pierre Moussa, respectively ministers of industry and planning.

Comrade Louis Sylvain-Goma had a series of talks on location with the politico-administrative staff and with the workers of the Congo Sugar Factory. These talks were essentially directed toward the new measures to be taken to save this production unit, which has known 9 months of inactivity.

In a frank, firm and decisive tone the prime minister tackled the problem of SUCO in its outlines, from the founding of the company to the present time when it has passed into national ownership.

Naturally, the grievous period was the one after nationalization when our country had to face enormous problems: Aging equipment and plants, lack of food, etc.....

Even worse, the negative behavior of the bourgeois bureaucrats, obvious agents of imperialism, hindered the activities undertaken by the PCT and the government to redress the situation. The passage of those gentlemen was marked by thievery, laziness, somnolence and an anything-goes attitude, in brief: Guilt of criminal negligence.

Production has thus dropped severely from 75,000 tons in 1970 to 65,000 tons in 1971, 35,000 tons in 1972, 15,000 tons in 1977 and 5,700 tons in 1978. In such a situation the subsidies allotted to the enterprise for survival are like money thrown into a bottomless pit with the chief amount used for paying workers salaries.

Imagine! SUCO has already been the beneficiary, in part from the party and in part from the state, of nearly one billion in 1975, of 800 million CFA francs in 1976 and of another billion (nonreturnable) plus 500 million of CFA francs, in 1977. In spite of all that not the slightest improvement has been noticed.

Quite the contrary, another intervention by the party and by the state was needed: 672 million CFA francs for the start of the campaign of 1978-79. Once again the results are catastrophic. Instead of the expected 25,000 tons SUCO produced only 5,700 tons.

What to do? Since this is a "take it or leave it" proposition, between the "rescue" of the enterprise and its closing, the prime minister alerted the staff and the workers of SUCO to the aspects of this alternative while illustrating his proposals by concrete examples: The OCH (Congolese Housing Office), Congo-Brique, SOTEXCO and other expired units.

The workers have thus the highest interest to get back to work again and to agree to many sacrifices to pull SUCO, their own factory, out of its present situation. And since this is an organizational crisis, the battle will naturally be a tough one.

According to this plan the 10 billion CFA francs, which the party and the state must mobilize to reactivate SUCO, must necessarily be cost effective. The basic objective is to produce 14,000-15,000 tons by the end of 1980.

9291

CSO: 4400

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

REPORTED SOVIET BACKING FOR ABORTIVE COUP

Madrid YA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 10

[Article: "A Plot in Equatorial Guinea Has Been Aborted"]

[Text] Malabo (EFE).--The military authorities of Equatorial Guinea aborted a plot last Monday, 17 September 1979 intended to free former president Nguema Masie, reliable sources told EFE yesterday.

The conspiracy was hatched in the port of Luba on the island of Bioko (formerly Fernando Poo) under the command of that locality's military governor, Second Lt Rafael Angue. Sources from said port told EFE that the plot had Soviet backing.

Last Monday said second lieutenant was relieved of his position which he had held for barely 2 weeks and the authorities proceeded to disband and disarm the group that supported him. During that operation the authorities found in the possession of the prisoners 7 handguns and 17 rifles in addition to 7 automatic rifles retrieved at the residence of the military governor.

The sources also informed EFE that others implicated in the plot were the governing delegate in Luba, Obama Maye, and some 20 other civilians, known followers of Masie who had fought at the side of the former president. The link between the military governor and the Soviets was the head of the Luba hospital, a peasant called Micha, who had studied in the Soviet Union according to these sources. Very well-informed sources asserted that the military governor himself, also trained in the USSR, the said Micha, the head of the Soviet group based in Luba, and a Russian interpreter met last week on several occasions.

The population of Malabo was surprised by the frequent visits that the Russians were making to the home of the military governor and at the fact that they were supplying him with food and medicines. Never up to then had there been the slightest connection between Soviets and the native authorities.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INFLUX OF EXILES, SPANIARDS, ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DESCRIBED

Madrid YA in Spanish 22 Sep 79 p 10

[Article by Angel Antonio Hernandez: "Equatorial Guinea Is Beginning To Recuperate"]

[Text] Malabo.--Hope and trust in the new regime are the feeling common among Equatorial Guineans even though in their lives and on their farms everything continues to be practically unchanged given the major reconstruction effort which the government has to undertake. Everything has to be done over again because nothing has remained.

The state and army officials who had worked for a year without being paid have already received their wages, including arrears. Members of the opposition are beginning to respond more as observers of political developments than with the thought of reorganizing the parties, a thing which for many is still not very clear, and President Rafael Teodoro Odian Nguema does not tire of repeating that there will be no purges and that the property expropriated from the Spaniards will be returned to them.

An Iberian Airline plane, the only one flying to Fernando Poo, is the attraction of the island. Hundreds of individuals go from the capital to the airport, 7 kilometers away, in trucks and rickety carriages to witness the landing of the enormous craft and people whom they had not seen for many years. The premises of the airport are depressing and all the facilities look like a small bus stop of the humblest type.

The officials at the airport have been organizing during these 1-1/2 months of political normalization but they are nervous because of the overflow of passengers: Newsmen, Spanish property owners, and exiles who in a motley crowd become intermingled with the curious residents, who see them arrive with their bundles and impeccable clothing, compared with that of the natives. The poverty in which the regime of Nguema Masie has prostrated them is not only observed in their saddened expressions but also in their filthy clothes and tatters. In the barred room and under enormous fans there is an ostentatious faded blackboard displaying the legend "Malabo International Airport." For 11 years no airplane whatever was listed under its departures or arrivals.

The city of Santa Isabel (now Malabo), capital of the country, was semi-abandoned. In the last few days its inhabitants have increased because of the large number who are returning and another life is taking shape.

For Europeans it is very difficult to find food and there are days when one has to make do with oranges, plantains, or papayas and try not to drink water because it is necessary first to boil it. It is already possible to buy cold Spanish beer at 500 Spanish pesetas the small bottle. Prices are out of sight. It is better to forget about meat, bread, and milk. At the hotel one has to shave by feeling one's way around and after 1900 hours in the evening the city is plunged into the most absolute darkness. The appointed ministers of state are without light.

The miraculous thing on examining this situation is that the population should have been able to subsist without food, medicines, or public hygiene. The Chinese did something. The only thing which the Russians gave the Guineans were putrefied cracklings, according to the evidence of many of them.

The only explanation of how the inhabitants subsist is the extraordinary fruitfulness of this island. It is enough to go to the forest to gather fruits to eat given that there are not even jobs in which it is possible to earn wages on which to live. Early in the morning women and men move inland into the forest and gather "mananga," a tuber which is eaten cooked, plantains, avocados, oranges, and papayas. Yucca takes the place of bread. This fruit, peeled and grated, is wrapped in a plantain leaf and cooked in an earthen pot. The end product is a dish called "mbon." It can keep for a week or two.

Really and except for the initial medicines that were shipped, assistance from Spain is very little in evidence. Nevertheless, the people are extraordinarily amiable toward Spaniards and invite them to share the little they have, namely, to eat oranges. In truth these people expect everything from Spain. Let us hope that they will not be disappointed.

The Spanish ambassador, Mr Andrade, told me that the Equatorial Guineans are a people who, unless Spain helps them, will not receive aid from anyone. He said that Spain wishes to have the maximum degree of cooperation with Equatorial Guinea but he complained that such cooperation is being achieved with extraordinary slowness by both sides. He also complained that no Spanish parliamentary mission whatever has visited Equatorial Guinea to determine on the spot the country's real situation and to exert its influence in the mobilization of cooperation in reconstruction.

Masie's Trial

Yesterday morning, following a lengthy wait, the Commissioner of Information and Tourism received the press. We all thought that he was going to provide some explanation regarding the make-up and progress of the indictment but our wishes were not satisfied. We could only find out a few

details such as that the motion picture theater in which the trial will be held will have an outside loudspeaker hookup so that the entire population may follow the proceedings. Also, that extreme security precautions will be taken so that unexpected movements in the theater which could hinder the flow of the trial and prove to be dangerous for the press may not occur. Security barricades will be erected in the streets and the army and law-enforcement agencies will check any possible disruption.

Regarding the time when the trial will begin and the names of the members of the jury, we were told that the Supreme Military Council will release an official communique and that the names have not been provided so far for security reasons.

2662

CSO: 4410

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

MISSIONARY DESCRIBES CHURCH'S FUTURE IN NATION AS GOOD

Madrid YA in Spanish 23 Sep 79 pp 4, 5, 7

[Interview with Father Amador Martin,* Claretian, in Madrid, by Javier F. Malumbres: "Equatorial Guinea, Moment of Hope"; place and date not given]

[Text] When on 5 August 1979 president Nguema Biyogo Masie [Macias] was toppled, one of the most bitter eras of modern history came to an end and a new period of reconstruction and hope opened up for the Guinean church.

Eleven years earlier, on 12 October 1968, Equatorial Guinea had celebrated its independence from Spain. In order to direct the country's destiny this enigmatic individual, Nguema Biyogo Masie, who enjoyed great public speaking ability to get the people involved in his enthusiasm, was elected. But he was affected with severe depression and pathological exuberance. With the set idea of fighting some adversary, Masie invented two absolute enemies: Spain and the church. Little by little Masie built himself up as the master of the life and death of his subjects and Equatorial Guinea became a new Gulag archipelago. Masie became disinterested in anything that did not concern his ensconcement in power. Education was limited to making some statements against Spain and the church. All demonstrations of faith were finally prohibited and the churches were closed while Masie proclaimed himself to be "the messiah of Africa." Amnesty International later reported: "There is no people who are suffering in such brutal and unforeseeable manner."

Indeed, today as yesterday, the most despotic authoritarianism and contempt for human life and liberty are easily in evidence at various points of the landscape. The experience has been repeated over and over again and the era of brotherhood still seems to be very far from the minds of men.

* Father Amador Martin, a Claretian priest, has lived for 25 years as a missionary in Equatorial Guinea from where he was expelled. He has experienced first-hand the evolution of the Guinean church in the past few years.

To the internal tragedy of Equatorial Guinea during the Masie era it is necessary to add the outside tragedy. While Equatorial Guinea used to be an important center of immigration from the whole of West Africa, today one-third of its population has migrated to neighboring countries such as Gabon, Cameroon, and Nigeria. This makes Equatorial Guinea the country with the highest emigration rate in the world. In Spain the number of Equatorial Guinean refugees totals about 10,000. Their luck consists in having moved in gradually and in dispersed manner. In Madrid there are some 3,000 Guineans, scattered at random in all districts.

Father Amador Martin, a Claretian priest, and Father Jesus Ndongo are the chaplains of this Guinean community in Madrid. For 25 long years Father Martin had been a missionary in Guinea from where he was expelled, and he experienced first-hand the evolution of the Guinean church in the last few years.

[Question] Father Martin, why are there so many exiled Guineans?

[Answer] I believe that the principal reason was the political one, namely, the atmosphere created by Nasie in Guinea, which was an unbearable one. They could not have any initiative, not even speak of anything. Later naturally, the economic problem also had an effect when people saw that the country's resources were disappearing. Agricultural production fell, especially fishing given that Masie did not allow that activity for fear that Guineans would escape by sea. Neither were commodities received from outside the country, commodities which complemented what was produced there. In the Guinean vegetable gardens food containing carbohydrates grew in abundance, such food as the "malanga," yams, or the yucca, but with these alone the people's diet was very deficient. Furthermore, no medicines could be obtained. Thus, they lived very badly and this had to be a very great shock for them. One should not forget that prior to independence the country had progressed a lot and that it had a sufficiently high standard of living. Others moved away expressly because they were persecuted, simple to escape death. For instance, if one relative was killed it was expected that the rest of the family would suffer the same fate and thus that they would have to flee. If they had been free to leave Equatorial Guinea nearly all of them would have done so.

The Church Had To Remain Silent

[Question] What was the church's attitude during the Masie era?

[Answer] Under the Masie government the church faced a very difficult problem--that of knowing precisely how to react to Masie. There were many meetings of missionaries to determine how to respond to his speeches and crimes. Even higher organs had to be consulted and the answer was always the same--that of adopting a posture of extreme prudence considering that nearly always, when something was said against Masie, the reprisals were brutal. Accordingly, merely to protect the life of Christians the church could never speak and had to remain silent in the face of these crimes. There were cases where it was possible to speak in very careful manner but it never led to anything for us.

[Question] How did the persecution of the church begin?

[Answer] Right from the start Masie opposed the church very gradually, in very well studied, very strategic manner. However, even though the persecution began slowly it reached extremes which had never been seen elsewhere. For example, before or after the masses and under the direction of a party member, the faithful were obliged to shout political slogans, slogans against the church itself. Thereafter all the churches were banned and their doors were locked so that no one was able to enter. The seminaries were disbanded because they were considered "subversive centers" whereas even in the communist countries some of them are still allowed to function. In Guinea, all the missionaries were expelled.

[Question] Were the missionaries tortured?

[Answer] There were imprisonments but not tortures proper. The regime preferred to expel them, perhaps so as to avoid major international repercussions. The missionaries received attention in the press and for that reason Masie was careful in this aspect. The missionaries were simply expelled--that, yes--for any motive. That a letter received from abroad should contain a press clipping about Guinea was then considered a sufficient reason. Large-scale expulsions followed an article published in LA CROIX, and the latest expulsion of the few missionaries who still remained was "for having spoken against him at confession."

[Question] How could Masie know what had been said at a confession?

[Answer] He had "seen" it in his dreams and took it as a revelation. When he was asked where such a thing had occurred he mentioned a place which, by chance, did not have priests.

[Question] We have discussed missionaries, but what was the fate of native priests?

[Answer] The native clergy have undoubtedly witnessed real martyrdom. They were confined to their own homes, they were obliged to work as servants for the wives of army officials and were tortured. One of them died precisely because of tortures.

Those Who Surrounded Masie

[Question] Was this state of affairs created exclusively by one individual, Nguema Masie?

[Answer] No. I believe that behind this strategy against the church lurked not only the spirit of Masie but also the fact that Masie surrounded himself with Russians, Chinese, Cubans, and North Koreans so that the advisers that he had at the palace were always from these countries. The North Koreans were youth counselors; the Cubans, military advisers; the

Russians, instructors of the army's cadres; and the Chinese more directly advisers at Masie's palace. When one reads the articles that used to emerge from the palace and written by these advisers one immediately perceives the same style, the same manner of speaking, the same formulas as those of any other document of international communist propaganda. One should consider, then, that a major part of the church's persecution is traceable to those who surrounded Masie. Furthermore, Equatorial Guinea is a small country which does not have worldwide impact, and there communism could do things as it wished. There was no opposition whatever, in the country there were no international interests. The former did not interest anyone and the latter was an additional reason why the church was helpless and without any kind of support.

[Question] Let's return to the subject of Nguema Masie. He eliminated all religious manifestation, but nevertheless represented himself as a religious leader, did he not?

[Answer] He tried to create an African religion of which he would be the Messiah. He always used to say that God had created the world but that for Africa he was the savior. We have some details of how he was promoting that religion. For example, one of the soldiers had to watch over an altar dedicated to Masie with his photograph on it. We recently learned that Masie was deeply involved in magic rites to which Guineans are so sensitive so that everyone might have had for him a veneration no longer natural but rather supernatural in such a way that the latter accounted in part for the fact that the people of Equatorial Guinea had great fear of Masie and for the fact that an uprising against him was greatly delayed. Masie managed to spread the myth that if he were assassinated he would be transformed into an elephant, one which could do a lot of harm to everyone. Logically, a magic elephant was involved. This is also the reason why, on entering his palace, people would scratch the faces of the photographs. All of this is due to the fact that Masie acted as a magical chief, as God's envoy, and as the possessor of divine powers.

[Question] How was the report of Masie's toppling received in Equatorial Guinean circles in Madred?

[Answer] It came as a surprise. No one had expected it because in the latest period communications with Equatorial Guinea had been minimal. Furthermore, the groups here hoped to establish in short order a democratic-type regime, of a style similar to those they had seen here in Europe. But in general the most sensible individuals believe that this is a very desirable change and that even the general lines that have been proposed in this change of guard can now be favorable for the Guinean people.

[Question] What future prospects are there for the church there?

[Answer] The church now has very good prospects in Equatorial Guinea. The government has shown interest in having the Claretian priests as well as the religious belonging to the De La Salle order return and it recognizes the major work realized by the church. Let us not forget that the

native culture is traceable basically to the action of the missionaries. The people want the church again to take charge of the churches and of what the church can develop. They recall very well how the hospitals used to operate when it was the Mothers of the Immaculate Conception who were in charge. Another problem is whether there will now be enough missionaries to meet so many needs.

Toward a National Church

[Question] What action program will the Guinean church have to plan?

[Answer] In the first place it will have to take care of the seminary as a fundamental thing. It will also have to take care of the faithful in its own churches, for which purpose it will have to restore some considering that in the tropics a church that is not maintained falls into ruin in short order. It will have to make a creative effort once more and also re-establish social action centers even though they be oriented in a manner appropriate to the situation since the kind of poverty which one can see here on occasion does not exist there. Under normal circumstances poverty is absent in Equatorial Guinea. At the same time the church will have to solve the problem of hospitals, a field in which the Conceptionist Mothers together with the native nuns have proved to be irreplaceable. Finally, the missionaries must make way for the national church, for the native clergy. For the time being perhaps the latter still need the help of the missionaries, but we are committed to promoting the process through which a totally native church is built so that there should no longer be a shortage of missionaries. This would be the triumph of the missionaries.

[Question] Are those Guineans who reside in Madrid thinking of returning to Equatorial Guinea?

[Answer] Yes, but some will be unable to return because they have already become established here and have their responsibilities which they cannot shed in short order. Others have children who have been educated at schools here and if they were to return to Equatorial Guinea these children would lose years because they would find that there are no educational facilities there and their re-establishment will necessarily have to be slow.

[Question] And you, father, are you planning to return?

[Answer] Of course, yes. I shall do so when I complete a project that I have started on behalf of the Guineans in Madrid, namely, an association of friends of Equatorial Guinea.

[Question] Why do you wish to go back?

[Answer] To see the birth of a church and to see how it grows and whether the time will come when it will be able to protect itself and even also start to play a missionary role. It is a marvelous undertaking and is worth the trouble.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

STATUS OF CATHOLICISM DESCRIBED

Madrid YA in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 5

[Article: "Ninety-Five Percent of the Guinean Population Is Catholic"]

[Text] Today, 95 percent of Equatorial Guineans are Catholic. Their evangelization began in 1845 when Father Jeronimo Usera, founder of the religious order of the Love of God, reached the incipient city of Santa Isabel. Conversion to Christianity acquired special dynamism and assumed large-scale proportions in 1883 when the first Claretian missionaries arrived on the beaches of Fernando Poo. At that time and because of conditions in the tropics, the average life of missionaries in Equatorial Guinea was only 2 years. The evangelists knew this but nevertheless continued to arrive in successive waves.

There is no clash between the primitive religion of the Guineans and the Christian religion. The new religion appears as complementary to the old one. The missionaries do not have to preach the message of God the creator because this has always been an experience in the whole of Africa. Guineans do not believe in more than a single God. Furthermore, acting as intermediaries between God and men are the spirits whom they worship in a mixture of religion and magic. The missionaries bring the message of salvation through Christ in whom one finds great purification of the magic which a religion can contain, using as a basis sound relations with God and others from inside.

Through the action of the missionaries a flourishing group of native catechists completely dedicated to propagating the Bible was soon formed. Only in this way can it be explained how at the time of Equatorial Guinea's independence that country already had three seminaries and how there was an abundance of native religious vocations.

2662

CSO: 4410

EPLF SAID TO BE MASSING FORCES FOR NEW CAMPAIGN

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 4 Oct 79 pp 1,12

[Text] Asmara, from Ra'uf Mas'ad--According to Ethiopian officials, Eritrean revolutionaries are now massing around 6,000 fighters in preparation for a new campaign against Ethiopian positions in Eritrea. The Ethiopians expect this campaign to start in the beginning of the winter season.

The top man in the Ethiopian [National] Revolutionary Operations Command, which has made the Eritrean capital Asmara its base, informed AL-SAFIR and correspondents from the UK, France, Sweden, and the United States that the Eritreans are massing their forces in the city of Nakfa which is located on the Sudanese border, north of the city of Keren and in the city of K'arora which is midway between Keren and the Sudanese border.

The Ethiopian official, Colonel Seyun [probably Seyum], said that the forces in belong to the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) and consist of 6 brigades each of which contains about 1,000 fighters. Colonel Seyun expects the next round to be "very rough" because Nakfa is the last position in the hands of this front and the main supply point for its forces.

He announced that there will not be any political solution to the Eritrean problem, and he described the difficulty which his government is facing in Eritrea as "like cancer and you have to excise the source of the disease."

Colonel Seyun accused the Sudan of assisting the Eritreans, of establishing a radio station for them, and of training their forces in the city of Kassala which is near the Eritrean border.

He also accused the EPLF of employing Egyptian military advisers in the training of their forces.

He turned to the Tigre [People's] Liberation Front, describing it as "not a political organization but a group of gangs." The press delegation had made a six-day tour of Eritrea. The Ethiopians had arranged it at the request of the chairman of the Ethiopian revolutionary council, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The tour began in Asmara which is 1,074 km from Addis Ababa and ended in the port of Massawa, on the Red Sea, where the garrison commander explained the story of the "fall of the port."

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

OIL CONCESSIONS REPORTED--A Swedish newspaper quoting "a usually reliable source close to the Ethiopian Derg" says that supposedly secret agreements between the Soviet and Ethiopian governments, reached at the recent "local summit" in Addis Ababa, contain clauses granting concessions on mineral prospecting and development, with special reference to hydro-carbons. Natural gas and oil traces have been known to exist in Eritrea and the Ogaden ever since surveys were conducted by Sinclair Oil in the 1950s. Significantly American intelligence estimates have suggested, earlier this year, that the Soviet Union will become a net importer of oil in the 1980s. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 70 p 1793]

AFAR DESTRUCTION, CASUALTIES--Mogadishu, Wednesday--The Afar Liberation Forces, fighting against the Abyssinian regime have recently blown up the main bridge between Dubti and Det Bahari cutting supplies from Addis Ababa to Det Bahari, according to reports reaching here from that area. The ALF forces have also blown up a second large bridge between Addis and Asnab crippling transportation of supplies to the Abyssinian Capital, the reports said. In the other battles against the Abyssinian colonial troops recently the Afar liberation forces killed 220 enemy soldiers and destroyed 13 vehicles, the reports added. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Sep 79 p 6]

CSO: 4420

BALANCE SHEET DRAWN ON AFRC PERFORMANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 p 1783

[Text] Ghanaians generally love Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings but they have grown to hate military government. They thus have now two good causes for happiness: the country is restored to civilian rule under President Hilla Limann, and Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings and his colleagues have given fresh cause for admiration by keeping their word about returning to barracks.

It must surely be unique for a section of the armed forces to seize power and then allow elections to proceed within 14 days and return power to the elected government within 124 days. The Armed Forces Revolutionary Council has demonstrated that the motives of its members were not personal desire for power or riches, and they should be honored for their good intentions. If one were drawing up a balance sheet on the AFRC performance they are other credit entries that are often neglected by the fierce (mostly Western) critics of Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings, but there is also a debit side, which in turn is ignored by the adulators who run through the streets of Accra shouting "JJ."

The big Rawlings claim is that his action gave birth to a new conscientiousness in Ghana, and that people will never again tolerate the corruption of their rulers or acquiesce in the plunder of the poor by the unscrupulous rich. There is much truth in this, and if the change of heart is permanent and not just the result of fear and momentary inspiration, then the achievement is great. Another claim is that a huge and dangerous head of steam was building up in Ghana because of the misery of the inflation-ridden populace and the conspicuous spending of the corrupt, and that the AFRC action was a relatively harmless way of dealing with this explosive situation. By allowing the execution of eight, these apologists explain, Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings prevented a veritable bloodbath. Again, there is much truth in this. Huge angers were being stoked up and the Akuffo revolt against Acheampong notably failed to do anything about them. There is probably less hatred in Ghanaian hearts now. The challenge to the Limann regime will be to prevent the pressure building up again.

There are other positive achievements. West Africa wrote last week about the reorganization of the cocoa industry. There has been a shake-up in other state-run enterprises and throughout the civil service, though whether the wholesale retirement of senior civil servants announced last week was truly productive may be doubted. The repeal of the newspaper licencing decree was a long overdue measure. Finally the smooth running of the election machine owes something to the AFRC, and the fact that there were elections and that there has been a handover is, as has been said, possibly the biggest credit of all.

On the other side (as has been said before in West Africa), it was an act of great arrogance for an officer to decide that he was better able to prescribe for the moral regeneration of his countrymen than the elected representatives of his people. Ghana's traditions of managing political upheaval without bloodshed is destroyed and eight men have been executed without proper trial. The discipline of the army and police have been wrecked, possibly beyond repair. The economy has been harmed by the damage to foreign confidence and upheavals in the retail industry. The public flogging of women who have aroused the suspicions of soldiers will not be remembered with pride. Most seriously, one seizure of power makes another more likely, and discontented Ghanaian officers of the future might well try to emulate Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings.

There is also a left-wing criticism that has some force: the AFRC, according to this argument, talked much of revolution but in fact produced no coherent alternative to Ghana's economy and way of life.

It talked much of the exploitation of the poor, but handed over to a basically right-wing political party which may continue the old ways.

However, all this is history and the important thing now is to look forward in the earnest hope that Dr Limann's government may prove sufficiently strong and successful to save Ghana from the misery of more military rule.

Dr Limann has made a modest beginning, showing himself not a spectacular man on public occasions, unable to compete in charisma with the Flight-Lieutenant. But this is unimportant. What he needs is strength of mind in pursuing difficult decisions, the ability to dominate a cabinet. Such modest men as Clement Attlee of Britain and Harry Truman of the United States proved to have hidden steel. There could also be an analogy with Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria. Perhaps this is the age of the modest strong man in West Africa.

One final point about the AFRC. It is surely intolerable for President Limann to have such a man as Flight-Lieutenant Rawlings always in the background at his shoulder, conspicuously not in the ranks, particularly after he has uttered veiled warnings about what will be done if a civilian government does not come up to expectations. A final act of patriotism seems to be demanded of the Flight-Lieutenant: that he should remove himself farther off.

BRIEFS

NO NEW CURRENCY--The Bank of Ghana has denied rumors that the new 50 cedi note is to be withdrawn from circulation. Rumors that the notes, introduced last February, would be withdrawn had led to a run on the banks by people wanting to exchange the notes for other denominations. A Bank of Ghana spokesman said in Accra: "There are no plans whatsoever to change the currency." He also announced the introduction of two new coins on October 15. One will be a seven-sided cedi coin and the other a round 50 pesewa coin with a milled edge. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 p 1820]

SENTENCES IN ABSENTIA--Three days before the handover, the People's Court sentenced 68 Ghanaians to various terms of imprisonment, and some to death by firing squad--after trying them in absentia. An official statement did not disclose the number of people sentenced to death or their identities, but said they were all said to have fled from Ghana after the June 4 coup. The prison sentences included life imprisonment and 25 years penal servitude with hard labor. The convicted people included former senior military and police officers, leading private businessmen and top public servants as well as former officials of the Bank of Ghana. The same court also sentenced 17 Lebanese nationals and Lebanese-born Ghanaians. They were each sentenced to 45 years imprisonment for crimes against the State. A statement from the AFRC said they had been found guilty of sabotaging the country's economy, illegal transfer of foreign exchange, misuse of import licenses and tax evasion. In addition to the jail sentences, the assets and bank accounts of the 17 Lebanese, and those of their wives and children have been confiscated, according to the statement. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 p 1820]

MORE TRIALS SCHEDULED--Five members of the armed forces are to face the People's Court on charges of corruption after a pre-trial court set up by the AFRC at Burma Camp had found the charges to be substantial. They are Captain Koda, AFRC representative at the Ministry of Works and Housing, Captain Victor Okai Quaye, AFRC representative at the Ministry of the Interior, Captain S. Michel of Recce Regiment, Staff Sergeant Monney and Sergeant Quartey. Three civilians will also face the court; they are Nii Annan, Nana George Chineboah and Mr David Frank Bagguley. An AFRC statement

said if found guilty, the men would be sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as stipulated in the AFRC Special Courts Decree, 1979. In another statement, the AFRC ordered the dismissal of Mr Robert Kwakye, former principal engineer of the Department of Social Welfare and Community Development, and now at the Ghana Highway Authority. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 p 1819]

CSO: 4420

REGIONAL CONFERENCES STRESS KEY ROLE OF PAIGC

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 7 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] Bissau, 6 Sep--Held for the first time since Guinea-Bissau's independence, the regional conferences of the intermediate structures of the PAIGC affirmed the need to emphasize the leadership role of the party in society and to reaffirm its supremacy over the organs of government.

"Some people had forgotten the party existence," said one high official of the PAIGC.

"They have remembered now, when they have been called to account for their activity in the government and have had to offer public self-criticism."

The regional conferences began in the autonomous region of Bissau, in a meeting held from 13 to 17 August, in which 163 delegates from intermediate organs took part. The conferences continued until the end of August in the other seven administrative regions into which the country is divided.

The PAIGC should transform the proposals drafted in this series of party conferences into directives for the various governmental departments.

Notable among the problems discussed was the need for stricter penalties for civil service irregularities, particularly diversions of public funds. In the Bissau meeting it was also decided to launch a campaign to put the capital's many jobless residents to work in agriculture.

6362

CSO: 4401

NGEI DISCUSSES DISPUTE WITH NAU CHAIRMAN, RAPS TRIBAL BODIES

No Need for Tribal Groups

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Sep 79 pp 4, 8

[Interview with Paul Ngei, minister for cooperative development and chairman of KANU's Machakos branch, by John Esibi in Nairobi last week]

[Text]

Q. OF late there has been quite a row in the Press between you as the chairman of Kanu's Machakos branch and the chairman of the New Akamba Union (NAU), Mr. Mulu Mutisya. What is the bone of contention, Mr. Ngei?

A. Frankly, there is no war between me and Mr. Mutisya. But it is a case where you have Kanu as the ruling party with its Machakos chairman, popularly elected, who happens to be myself. The party cannot tolerate any divisive element within its midst.

Now Kanu, as you know stands for unity, and the people of Machakos included. We in Kanu stand for national unity and development. This is clearly laid down in the Kanu constitution which I adhere to. I therefore have no alternative as the chairman of the party in Ukambani but to root out anything which may breed and may look like a tribal outcrop.

And this is NAU, and of course similar organisations such as Gema, Luo Union (ELA), just to name a few of them. We don't need these unions now. We have a party in the name of Kanu.

And since our dear President is urging every Kenyan to become a Kanu member there is no need, in my view, for some people to

remain in tribal organisations. For instance how can organisations such as NAU, Gema and Luo Union assist the Government? Are they religious organisations that are expected to pray for the Government? The answer of course is no.

Q. Have you ever been a member of NAU?

A. I am not and have never been a member of NAU. That in fact strengthens my case and I don't see why I should be a member of a tribal organisation. There is only one union whose membership is open to all Kenyans. That is Kanu.

As a nationalist, I am just like a doctor who is supposed to be professional. When a patient goes to a doctor, he does not ask the patient what tribe he belongs to, but rather he asks: what disease is he suffering from.

Q. If, as you say you have never been a member of NAU, how come that it is said that at the time you came out of detention the organisation built you a house, bought a car for you and went all out to make you comfortable?

A. Those are not only malicious but also unfounded accusations. When you tell lies, they die off quickly.

What actually happened at the time I came out of detention is

that the Akamba people decided to build a house for me. What is even more is that the New Akamba Union then was quite a different union in its outlook. Then the Akamba Union was led by a different person, Nathan Kiteri. Those were different circumstances.

But now these are modern times. A new Kenya. That is, Kenya which is on the run. Kenya which needs brilliant and dedicated leaders who can forge ahead, uniting Kenyans for the welfare of our people.

As Kenyans, we do not have to be tribally divided. To go back and play up tribalism is a serious matter which can easily breed a serious national catastrophe. For me as Machakos Kanu chairman to go back and start preparing our people tribally is wrong.

Q. How do you compare yourself with the NAU chairman, say development-wise, in Ukambani?

A. I have no comparison. I don't want to compare myself with any other person. I would like to be judged by other people rather than saying myself what I am. But it is an obvious case and therefore you are asking for the obvious.

Q. But Mr. Mutisya claims to have accomplished much in terms of development in Ukambani. He says he has sent many students abroad, he has initiated educational, health, cultural and commercial projects.

A. He can go on saying what he has done. My record speaks for itself. If it is a question of students and their higher education abroad, the whole of Machakos knows what I have done. In fact, I don't have to go back to what I have done in the past. I am looking forward to what I can do in the future.

And I can only do it through the Government, because I said development is the responsibility of the Government. I can only go through the party and the laid down Government machinery. I can't beat my chest and claim I am going to do this. It is impossible. Everything is done through our Government and the ruling party Kanu. You cannot do anything alone.

Q. Many people are wondering why you have decided to hit at this organisation which your voters and Akamba people at large hold in high esteem. You have chosen to voice your remarks loud and clear at a time when the country is preparing for national elections. Do you think your timing might destroy you politically at the elections?

A. You can destroy Paul Ngei, but you cannot destroy the truth.

You can shoot me dead, but you'll never shoot the truth that I stand for. The truth is that I am going to my election platform with this issue in mind. And I am asking other members of the party who are now former MPs to go to the electorate with this issue.

Are we going to be Kanu, or remain a cow which has one black spot and another white spot? We must be of one spot. Let us all be Kanu and reject these other things. If you want a social club, then you can form "Machakos Social Club". But you cannot form New Akamba Union. We are not all that "new". We were there a long time ago. By hitting at this issue, I fully well know the consequences.

Q. What are the consequences you face, Mr. Ngei? Could it be that you are risking your Kangundo seat as some people claim?

A. Let them use New Akamba Union. I am prepared to lose. But I can tell you that those who think this issue will make me lose will be very sorry.

Q. NAU claims to have the largest following among the Akamba people. Kanu Machakos branch which you lead claims the same. Now, who is right, Kanu or NAU?

A. The fact is that you members of the Press have witnessed the turnout at meetings organised by NAU and Kanu in Machakos. I don't have a word to say about myself. I am a man Ukambani people want.

I don't like bragging. For the years we were in Parliament any one can look at our record of performance by looking at Hansard.

In fact, everyday I am busy collecting money from Machakos people for Kanu life membership. People are busy joining the ruling party and they have no room for any other organisation.

Q. You claim you are busy organising Kanu in Machakos, but at the same time your opponents say that you once quit this same party to form your own political party, APP (African People's Party). Do you regret that this ever happened?

A. No. I don't regret a thing. For that is a fact which happened. At that time there was KADU, there was APP, etc. But those times are gone. The reason why we formed the APP was that someone didn't want me to be the chairman of Kanu in Machakos. But bygones are bygones. I am talking about the ruling party Kanu, and not about my record.

Q. You once boasted of being "No. 3 in the Government", the previous Government, that is. Later on you turned round, saying, "Slipping is not falling". What did you mean?

A. My opponents created that jargon, saying that I was No. 3. I didn't say it. But the fact remains that the late President saw it fit that I remain the Deputy Leader of Government Business for more than seven years. And when I was Deputy Leader of Government Business, I served the late President just as I am serving my present President as a Minister.

Therefore they went on saying all sorts of things. Even they created a lot of things against me. But it was all nonsense. I am a very loyal man to the Government, party and above all to the President, and the Machakos people.

Q. If you are loyal, as you claim, Mr. Ngei, how come that you once supported a group which took upon itself the task of changing the Constitution of this country?

A. I gave a pledge to be loyal to President Moi, and that pledge is going to remain. If they want to refer to the past, I would like to remind them that the President has very often said, let us forget about the past. He said he doesn't want to hear these things any more. Neither does he want to hear of the quarrels amongst ourselves.

I am not quarrelling with any former MP in Machakos, not even with a DC or a PC for that matter. I am not quarrelling with constituents either. Therefore, for someone to refer to the past is not fair.

I only went to a meeting which was organised at Nakuru by the group. I wasn't a party to the organisers. I wasn't even aware of what was happening. I made my stand very clear, but unfortunately it was not published.

But that is not the issue at the moment. The issue right now is unity.

Q. But what exactly did you have in mind when you allegedly told a meeting in 1976, and I quote: "If I am a Vice-President, and I am given only two months Acting President, I can teach you a lesson". What did you imply by this?

A. All I said was that if we had a very bad Vice-President, and he was given a chance to do that, he would treat us very badly. That is all I meant. And I also expressed my personal feelings to the effect that when you have a very good President, with a good heart, he needs to be supported.

I am a very happy Minister, and I am a very happy person. Because I have no ill intentions to any person. I don't even go on gossiping on rumours. I am clean. And I respect the word of God.

Q. You remember there was a time when Parliament had to amend the Constitution to curb your requirement as an individual. At that time you said "slipping is not falling". What exactly did you mean?

A. That was a statement I made, which is a living philosophy. I was taken to court and when finally I was thrown out of Parliament through the court's decision, I said I would not mind. I would still earn a living.

You will be surprised that right now I have assigned a Kanu life certificate for the petitioner who took me to court at that time.

God has many ways. God has many good paths for me. I cannot be destroyed by a human being.

Q. You have been taken to court on various charges in the past. Your critics use this to criticise you as a person. What do you have to say about this?

A. This is too personal.

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 30 Sep 79 p 9

[Article by John Esibi]

[Text]

TWO of Kenya's most powerful welfare organisations, the New Akamba Union and Luo Union (EA), have come out in protest against remarks by the Minister for Co-operative Development, Mr. Paul Ngei, that tribal organisations should be disbanded forthwith.

Mr. Ngei, speaking in his capacity as the Machakos Kanu branch chairman, had said earlier in an interview with SUNDAY NATION that it was time "tribal organisations such as New Akamba Union, Gikuyu Embu Meru Association and Luo Union (EA) are disbanded".

"Kanu," he said, "stands for national unity, and I, being the chairman of the ruling party in Machakos, will have no alternative but to root out anything which may breed or may look like a tribal outcrop."

"We don't need these tribal organisations. We have a party in the name of Kanu," Mr. Ngei said.

Reacting to these remarks the NAU chairman, Mr. Joseph Mulu Mutisya, and Luo Union chairman, Mr. Oselu Nyalik, said they detested Mr. Ngei's remarks.

Mr. Mutisya said: "Thank God he (Mr. Ngei) is not the Attorney-General who takes care of the laws of the land. No one should take him seriously because he has no powers to ban the organisations."

Motives

"Mr. Ngei boasts of being the Kanu boss in Machakos. He is only the branch chairman and forgets that I am the national chairman of NAU. I am also a Kanu provincial representative from Nairobi," he said.

"I therefore wear two national caps. One for NAU, and the other for Kanu at the national level."

"When Kanu convenes at the national executive level, there is no way Mr. Ngei can attend such a conference. Let him know that I hold a higher national office in Kanu," Mr. Mutisya said.

Mr. Nyalik, who took over as Luo Union chairman only recently, said: "We don't go by what Mr. Ngei says. We go by what our people's wishes are."

"Our people's wishes at the moment are that much as we support our ruling party Kanu, there is still room for welfare organisations to guide our people culturally and socially. It is not yet ripe for us to disband them."

Maintaining that "charity begins at home," Mr. Nyalik said that as Luo Union chairman he was going to see that he remains above politics.

"I will say nothing political but will concern myself with the welfare of my people. I intend to organise them so that they too can acquire properties, construct schools, hospitals and start businesses not only within Luoland but elsewhere in the country," he said.

The Luo Union had no political motives, Mr. Nyalik said.

"If Mr. Ngei and Mr. Mutisya have a problem with themselves in their welfare organisation, NAU, let them iron it out. They should not extend their fight beyond their boundaries," he added.

It was up to the two to face each other and iron out their differences, Mr. Nyalik said.

Reacting to Mr. Ngei's claims that NAU had sponsored candidates "not only in Machakos, but also in some Nairobi constituencies," Mr. Mutisya said: "Whereas it is not the responsibility of NAU, I do think that Akamba people are free to contest parliamentary and civic seats not only in Ukambani, but all over the country."

My advice to Mr. Ngei is that he should take care for he will soon discover that in his Kangundo constituency, there will be no less than four Akamba candidates all taking him on," said Mr. Mutisya.

He refuted Mr. Ngei's claims that ever since its inception, NAU had not held any national elections.

"We have always held national elections every two years. The point is that NAU is not political. It only takes care of matters of progress in Ukambani. We represent even the Minister's interests as well," he said.

Mr. Mutisya said a total of 10 schools in Kangundo constituency benefited from the recent NAU/Gema funds campaign for water tanks in Ukambani area.

He said 56 schools had been given water tanks.

"Of these 10 of them are in Mr. Ngei's constituency. These are Mkalwa, Kathaka ABC, Kawethi, Matungula, Mbieni, Kinyui, Mango, Katitu, Kasmutula and Kyawango primary schools."

A total of 51 schools in the Kitui District would also benefit from the programme.

Mr. Mutisya refuted speculation that he would contest a seat in the General Elections.

"The NAU seat is quite sufficient for me at the moment. I am the father of all Akamba people, Mr. Ngei included," he said.

CIVIL SERVANTS' POLITICAL ACTIVITIES TO BE BANNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Government has directed the Union of Kenya Civil Servants to amend its constitution and put a provision that its officials must resign their posts before contesting political seats.

Union secretary-general Tom Nyamongo revealed this at an annual meeting at the Forest division branch at Eldama Ravine at the weekend.

The union, he explained, represented the core of the Government machinery running the country "unlike other trade unions," and therefore the Government took a serious view of civil servants and union officials indulging in politics while still in service.

He said the Government gave the order after consultations regarding the future of the union, following the May Day remarks by the President about the organisation.

The Government, however, assured the union that it was constitutionally free to operate as long as it observed the order, he pointed out.

He dismissed rumour that the union was dead following the remarks and the resignation of former secretary-general Kimani wa Njoroge now vying for Nyan-dara South Parliamentary seat.

He assured the workers that the Government was keen to improve salaries and terms of service for its employees particularly the low-income groups.

He emphasised that the union could not afford to clash with the authorities while the Government was willing to co-operate in improving the workers' living standard.

KENYA

DEMAND FOR KENYAN COFFEE ON WORLD MARKET HAS INCREASED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 79 p 3

[Excerpt] Demand for Kenya's coffee on the world market has gone up tremendously, an Assistant Minister for Agriculture, Mr George Mwicigi, said in Nairobi yesterday.

He said the demand had come about as a result of the high quality of the commodity.

Mr Mwicigi was addressing a Press conference on the outcome of the International Coffee Conference that ended in London last week.

He said Kenya's high quality coffee was the result of good soil and good farming methods.

"Our coffee fetches the highest price on the world market because of its quality. Our farmers put in a lot of hard work and we have good volcanic soil," Mr Mwicigi, who had led a high-powered delegation to the conference, said.

He said coffee occupied about 90,000 hectares, out of which 60,000 was owned by 350,000 small-holders.

Mr Mwicigi said coffee had recovered from the losses of 1976 and 1977, adding that buyers were now prepared to pay high prices.

One ton of Kenyan coffee cost 32,000/-. The price was expected to move steadily upward during 1979/80, he said.

The ICO conference, attended by 67 delegations failed to reach an agreement on the minimum price of coffee on the world market.

"Although there was no agreement on this point between the consumer and producer delegations, efforts would continue to reach an agreement to guarantee that future prices do not fall below certain levels." Mr Mwicigi said.

He said Kenya was elected to the board of management of the ICO promotion committee for the coming year.

"We shall therefore be involved in the programming of the world coffee promotion efforts aimed at improving coffee consumption," he said.

CSO: 4420

FOOD EXPORTS SUBJECT TO AUTHORIZATION

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

DEALERS in export trade on food commodities, must from now get authority from the Minister for Agriculture to export such commodities.

This was said at the weekend by Agriculture Minister Jeremiah Nyagah who added that although this order hitherto applied to wheat and maize, export only, it would now cover all types of food commodities.

He warned that it would be an offence for anyone to export any type of food commodity, without first obtaining authority from him or an official of his Ministry empowered to issue such an authority.

The Minister made the announcement at a Press conference at Jamburi Park at the close of the Nairobi International Show.

He said for some time now Kenyan food products had been illegally finding their way into neighbouring countries.

Mr. Nyagah said his announcement should not be treated as an indication that there was food shortage.

The Minister said the new regulation was being used to help the Government know how much food, and what type was leaving the country and to which market.

His announcement was seen as an official ban on export of food commodities, although allowing this particular trade to be carried out only with his authority.

Asked to comment on speculations that famine would hit Kenya soon unless farmers were given loans, Mr. Nyagah said Kenya would not come to that stage.

EASING OF MILK SHORTAGE EXPECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 2 Oct 79 p 4

[Text]

THE managing director of the Kenya Co-operative Creameries, Mr. Gitano Ngaruro, said yesterday that to ease the current milk shortage, KCC would release its reserve stock of powdered milk equivalent to 20 million litres on the market.

He said that due to the dry weather, milk production in the high yielding areas of Kitale, Nakuru and Eldoret had gone down by about 20 per cent or about 200,000 litres per day.

He said the KCC was receiving in Nairobi about 250,000 litres of milk a day only. In a good month, it normally received about 450,000 to 500,000 litres a day from the high production areas. Overall, it used to receive about 800,000 litres a day.

Mr. Ngaruro, however, said that the situation was now showing some improvement and he expected milk supplies to be back to normal within the next few weeks. He said the school milk scheme was not noticeably affected by the current drop in milk production.

He said the KCC was supplying milk to about 3.7 million schoolchildren and the amount was expected to go up by about 10 per cent next year.

He added that Shs. 80 million plant currently under construction in Nairobi would be commissioned before the end of the year and was expected to supply the capital's milk demands for the coming 10 years.

CSO: 4420

KESMA CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR SUGAR PRICE REVIEW

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Oct 79 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE outgoing chairman of Kenya Sugar Manufacturers Association (KESMA), Mr. William Odongo Omamo, has called for the review of sugar prices. He noted that a lot of changes have taken place since the last price review in January 1977.

Mr. Omamo, who was speaking during a farewell party organised for him by the association at Chemelil Club at the weekend urged members of Kesma to maintain a steady growth of the sugar industry. He appealed to them to avoid the ivory tower attitude where the manufacturers did not think deeply about the grower.

Mr. Omamo claimed that jaggery production was a neglected area and called on the sugar industry to take jaggery producers seriously.

He appealed to the Lake Basin Authority to carry out research on the alternative uses of jaggery.

Mr. Omamo's successor, Mr. William Wamalwa, was also introduced on the same occasion. Mr. Wamalwa said the problem that was currently facing sugar industry was excess sugar cane. He however said that with the envisaged factory expansion programme, the problem of surplus cane would be solved and hoped the sugar industry would continue to have effective voice and representation in the Government.

External

Mr. Omamo noted that Kenya had almost produced sufficient mill sugar for her local market and would soon start looking for external market for the product. He, therefore, called upon the millers to start considering producing refined sugar of World Health Organisation's standard.

Mr. Omamo also called for co-operation between manufacturers, farmers, transporters and the Kenya Sugar Authority.

CSO: 4420

REPRESENTATIVE NOTES TWP ACHIEVEMENTS, AIMS

Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 28 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] The True Whig Party will not sit idly by and permit a minority group of people to plunge Liberia into a state of disharmony, Representative Ijoma Flemister of Montserrado County told newsmen at a press conference this week.

Mr. Flemister who is also TWP Assistant Secretary General pointed out that the Party's policy has long been to embrace and elevate all elements of the country and operate under their direction.

Cataloging some of the Party's achievement in recent times, Flemister said it has "freed womanhood, fought for a united people, opened rural areas with roads, built schools, utilities, created jobs and above all, provided better conditions for all workers."

He made it clear that the Party would also continue to cater to the needs of the masses of the people, remaining functional on the highest level as it ensures simultaneous and total development of all regions of the country.

On the defection of former Grand Gedeh County Senator, Chea Cheapo, to PAL and MOJA, Flemister wondered why Mr. Cheapo waited so long before making a statement.

He maintained that the former Senator who was expelled from the Senate nearly two years ago has not defected from the TWO, saying that Mr. Cheapo attended a Party meeting over the weekend shortly after his announcement that he was leaving the Party.

Answering a reporter's question on the proposed registration of the so-called Progressive People's Party at the Probate Court today, Mr. Flemister said the TWP was not afraid of opposition party, but warned that the registration should be done within the confines of the laws of Liberia.

On a reporter's inquiry of the property clause in the election laws for eligibility of voters, Flemister said that after 1975 nationwide referendum, an Act was amended but was not concurred by the Senate.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON RICE SITUATION--Because of the panic buying of rice on the market government has placed a price on hoarders. Anyone found hoarding rice will be sent to Belle Yella and anyone who reports a hoarder will be paid \$100.00. This is the substance of the Ministry of Commerce Statement last night when he addressed the nation on radio and television on the rice situation. The Minister, Mr. John Sherman, also assured the public that there will be a continuous flow of rice on the market and there is no need for panic. He said that between now and the end of October of this year five ships are expected bringing in a total of 372,000 bags of parboiled white rice, hence there is no need for "rush buying." [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 21 Sep 79 pp 1, 2]

PROMOTION TO LIEUTENANT GENERAL--Lt Colonel Allen Williams was this week promoted to the rank of Lt. General of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). The commissioning ceremony was performed at the Defense Ministry by Defense Minister Burleigh Holder on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief Dr. Tolbert. Minister Holder said General Williams has been very active in the army and referred to him as a steadfast courageous and humble servant of the AFL. General Williams, a former Minister of Defense, said he was grateful for the preferment and asked the Minister to convey his thanks and appreciation to the Commander-in-Chief for the promotion. Here General Williams (right) poses with Army Chief of Staff Frank Smith and Minister Holder. [Text] [Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 21 Sep 79 p 7]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT BANDA SUPPORTS DIALOG WITH SOUTH AFRICA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 4

[Text] The Malawi Government of Dr Hastings Banda says it maintains its solitary African support of dialog, rather than force, as an element of change in South Africa.

Education Minister Mr Dick Matenje told the United Nations General Assembly his government remained convinced that dialog was the way to induce the white of the country to change their racially-restrictive society.

"That is why my government does not support boycotts or ostracism, nor does it support confrontation," he said.

Mr Matenje's reiteration of his government's course of open dealings and muted cooperation with the South African Government is a stark contrast to the militant and bitter voices of almost all other member-countries of the 49-nation Organization for African Unity which favor economic, military, cultural and communications boycotts against Pretoria to force it to abandon apartheid entirely.

Mr Matenje said signs of change in South Africa were less perceptible than in South West Africa and Zimbabwe Rhodesia, but indications were, nevertheless, showing "clear awakening" in government and other circles to the need for changes in the racial police.

Myth

Echoing usual African reference to South Africa's policies, Lesotho's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Charles Dube Molapo, attacked "the pestilential system of apartheid."

"All efforts at dismantling the system must be geared to exploding the myth of racial superiority," he told the General Assembly. While emphasizing that the government of Lesotho was "still prepared to avoid confrontation and to seek a peaceful solution to our problems as neighbors," he proposed a "psychological campaign" to discredit apartheid.

Mr Molapo also charged that "trigger-happy boers" along Lesotho's borders were "wantonly shooting and killing our people."

MOZAMBIQUE

TRADE ACCORDS VALUED AT \$10 MILLION SIGNED WITH GDR

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Sep 79 p 3

[Text] Several export-import cooperation accords between some state companies of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR were signed yesterday morning at the Maputo-FACIM International Fair.

The accords, which cover the last quarter of this year and 1980 as well, are valued at about \$10 million. Mozambique will export sisal, copra and bagasse, and will import textiles, garage equipment, trucks, tools and other products.

Present at the signing were Almeida Matos, national director of trade economy, representing Mozambique, and the commercial counselor of the embassy of the GDR, representing that country, as well as other officials of the companies that signed the agreements.

According to Almeida Matos, the signing of these accords is significant in the relations between the two countries and in the history of the FACIM.

"The level of trade relations between the two countries is consistent with the level of the existing political relations between them," the official explained, and also noted the next meeting of the Mozambique-GDR Mixed Commission, to take place shortly in Berlin, which will broaden the areas of interchange between the two countries.

He also mentioned the importance of FACIM in expanding trade cooperation between Mozambique and other countries which exhibited there, noting that this is the second time the People's Republic of Mozambique and the GDR have signed cooperation accords in that arena.

In turn, the GDR's commercial counselor in Mozambique called the signing very important, but stressed that the most important thing will be the implementation of these agreements.

6362
CSO: 4401

VARIOUS RULING FACTIONS SEEN IN CONFLICT

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 23 Sep 79 p 4

[Article by Ken Owen: "In This Afrikaner Bureaucracy, the Control of the Bureaucrats Is the Key"]

[Text] Control of the public service--the small army of 14,000 whites who are the true rulers of South West Africa--has emerged as the key to the territory's future.

To establish that control is less simple than it may seem.

For one thing there are various claimants to authority over the public service--the Public Service Commission in Pretoria, the Administrator-General in Windhoek, the old South West African Administration and its hated rival, the DTA-dominated National Assembly.

When President Harry Truman left the White House he is reputed to have said, "Poor Ike. He'll sit here and say, 'do this, do that'--and nothing will happen."

Something similar seems to be happening in Windhoek. When racial discrimination was outlawed by the National Assembly, the hospital staff were reportedly told--in an unsigned note--to ignore the law. They ignored it.

The story may be apocryphal but it does demonstrate that when political authority is weak and divided, officials are bound to develop a scorn for authority, and South West African officials do tend to regard Pretoria with at least a healthy cynicism.

That is not surprising. After 30 years of confused purposes, including two huge reversals of policy, the place is an organizational nightmare.

At one time it had far more autonomy than the provinces. But then, guided by the fantasies of the Odendaal Commission, Pretoria usurped many functions of government, and funnelled new battalions of public servants into the territory.

Tribal authorities proliferated like desert flowers. Kavango--believe it or not--acquired a Ministry of the Interior to go with its flag and its Chief Minister. Even medical services were fragmented, putting additional strain on the overstretched manpower.

But in the end, as international pressure on Pretoria reached dangerous levels, the homelands suddenly became less-than-independent "secondtier" bodies bereft of their freedom but still saddled with all the bureaucratic paraphernalia of great nation-states.

There were more anomalies. East Caprivi continued to be administered from Pretoria. Rehoboth was encouraged to maintain an independence that would fall to the Potchefstroom magisterial district if it declared UDI. White people fondly imagined they could carry on as before.

Now Auktur, through the half-crippled SWA Administration, enjoys some executive powers while its DTA enemies in the National Assembly have legislative powers.

Because this mess is unworkable, the Administrator-General is trying to establish control through a series of directorates run by the public servants and guided by the Administrator-General's council, which is merely the latest patch on the quilt.

For officials this running comic opera has had two important consequences. Firstly, it has strengthened their numbers to the point where they may well be the controlling political force among the whites. They actually outnumber all other white workers, making up 52 percent of the economically active white population.

Their importance as a voting bloc becomes clear when it is measured against other groups. The 28,000 Germans and 10,000 English between them represent mainly the merchants and businessmen who favour policies of moderate reform.

Of the remaining 65,000 Afrikaners about 50,000 are officials or their families.

Clearly, reformist policies are hardly possible in South West Africa without the support of the officials--and this raises the second important consequence of the governmental confusion in the territory.

Through all the policy upheavals, the changes of directions and the bitter political feuds, the officials have kept the country going.

They are a special breed, these South West African officials, less comparable to the Pretoria bureaucrats than to the powerful and independent-minded British colonial service.

They are easy-going, complacent and conservative. Their lives and working conditions are enviable.

Distance and isolation breed a scorn for outside control, as well as a healthy sense of independence and self-reliance. Moreover, loyalties tend to be confused. Officials born and bred in South West are nevertheless considered South African public servants.

Conversely, South Africans seconded to the territory have often developed powerful local loyalties. They holiday at Etosha and Swakopmund, going ever more rarely to South Africa, and in the end Pretoria is a distant memory, Natal a foreign country.

The result is a powerful institutional loyalty and a resistance to Pretoria with its incomprehensible policy switches and its capricious directives.

So it is no surprise that the officials have been less than enthusiastic about the reformist moves that brought into being the Turnhalle alliance.

How much bureaucratic resistance to change has translated into direct political opposition is difficult to say. Aktur clearly relies heavily on public servants for its voting majority and the Herstigte Nasionale Party must have at least some support from them.

Mr Dirk Mudge, DTA leader, needs to demonstrate to his black allies that cooperation with white moderates can bring results in meeting black aspirations.

Aktur's supporters, now openly at war with the P W Botha wing of the National Party both here and in South Africa, seek to demonstrate that only segregation can work.

The conflict between these points of view has become a kind of trench warfare, fought between the organizational charts and the bureaucratic strongholds of South West African government.

An immediate objective of the DTA forces is to capture the newly built teachers training college in Windhoek. Built by the administration for whites only, it would serve ideally as a multiracial university, especially since it is underused.

But to capture the college, the DTA must somehow contrive to have education shifted from the "second-tier" ethnic level of government to the multiracial "first tier."

At the second tier, the Aktur conservatives rule. At the first tier the multiracial alliance has control.

As a result the DTA is trying to expand the powers of the first tier while Aktur is clinging with all its might to its traditional privileges,

relying on the South African Army rather than political accommodation to hold the line against Swapo.

Between two parties so deeply divided, conflict could in theory be endless-- and this is where the public service comes into the picture.

The South African Government is intervening in the battle in two ways that are likely to be decisive.

In the first place the Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, is tightening his control as his network of directorates expands, mainly at the cost of the South West African administration.

Dramatic

But the more dramatic intervention is the recent proposal to compel public servants to choose within the next few months whether they intend to give their loyalty to Namibia or to South Africa. No longer can they have it both ways.

They have three choices--join the new South West African Public Service, which will be increasingly multiracial; return to South Africa, or remain in South West Africa as South Africans on secondment.

Whichever they choose is calculated to weaken Apartheid. Those who choose South West Africa will have a strong stake in a peaceful outcome and in an internationally recognized settlement for which they will need the support of other races.

Those who choose to go home will, it seems logical to expect, be the more extreme faction who cannot accept the racial integration that is now proceeding, rapidly and quite successfully, throughout the country.

And those who choose secondment will be likely to lose their votes in South West Africa and to become more dispassionate about a territory where they are working only temporarily.

Once that is achieved, Pretoria has every reason to expect the combination of Afrikaans moderates, Germans and English will overwhelm the Apartheid die-hards, and the task of firming up the multiracial alliance against Swapo will be that much easier.

Then the public servants may well be the best allies of the army that is trying so hard to win the hearts and minds of the blacks, rather than its sullen critics.

CSO: 4420

'OBSERVER' EDITOR'S SWAPO CONTACT ARTICLES CENSORED

Five Blank Pages

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Sep 79 p 3

[Text]

WINDHOEK. — A five-page special feature on Swapo was censored from last night's edition of the Windhoek Observer, a weekly English-language newspaper.

The paper appeared with five blank pages and an explanation that they had been taken out due to "legal problems on our visit to enemy (Swapo) headquarters abroad."

The special feature follows a week-long visit by Mr Hannes Smith to New York for talks with Mr Theodor-Ben Gurirab, Swapo's United Nations representative. The feature also quotes Swapo documents and contains a speculative piece on possible Swapo military strategy in the future.

Mr Smith, the newspaper's editor, immediately published 1 000 posters explaining that the pages had been "banned" and that he "regrets this because I only attempted to bring

to our countrymen the truth".

But it was still a mystery last night who had, in fact censored the newspaper.

Mr Smith said Mr Frans Aucamp, manager of Suidwester-draaiery, had told him that Brigadier Willem Meyer, acting officer commanding SWA Command, had contacted him before the Observer was printed.

Mr Smith said: "Mr Aucamp was apparently told by Brig Meyer that the Observer might have contravened the Official Secrets Act by publishing classified material.

But Brig Meyer categorically denied that he had anything to do with the censoring of the Observer. He said there was no truth in the allegation that he had threatened to take action.

Mr Aucamp said: "In today's Observer there was material which we felt could cause drama. We communicated with other parties who strengthened that belief."

Waste of Money

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Oct 79 p 1

[Article by Rianne Fourie: "Smitty's Special Is Banned"]

[Text]

IN A SHOCK move, a special supplement of the Windhoek Observer on Swapo terrorist activities was prohibited by the SA Publications Board yesterday.

This is a sequence to the previous week when it was censored by the printers of the Windhoek Observer, Suidwes-Drukkery.

Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the weekly newspaper, said today he was notified of the ban on the publication yesterday at noon by the chief of the Security Police in SWA, Colonel Koos Myburgh.

Mr Smith has a letter from the acting commander of SWA Command, Brigadier Willie Meyer, in which Mr Smith is informed that the Defence Force would not prevent publication of the supplement on his visit abroad.

"When I received the news from Colonel Myburgh, 6 500 copies of the supplement were already printed," Mr Smith said.

In terms of money it means a waste of more than R3 000 that "my readers had given me for the trip and the publication of the material gathered." It means "my last savings have been wasted", he says.

A spokesman for the Security Police today confirmed that Mr Smith had voluntarily supplied the police with the material and photographs he brought back from his trip abroad.

"There were certain photos that he could not publish," he said. These were taken out of the supplement by Mr Smith himself.

In an interview today Mr Smith said his first communication on the ban by the Publications Board came from Colonel Myburgh yesterday at noon.

He was told: "Man, here is a new development. I'm sorry to tell you I have just been informed in a telephone call from a Mr de Lange of the Publications Board in Cape Town that you, I and your printers will receive telegrams that the special pages on your visit abroad are prohibited."

Last night the manager of Suidwes-Drukkery, Mr Frans Aucamp, also informed Mr Smith that he had a call from a Mr Malan of the Directorate of Publications to say that the supplement could not be printed.

Mr Smith then asked Colonel Myburgh whether the supplement could be prohibited if it had not been promulgated in a Government Gazette.

"Colonel Myburgh then said that Mr de Lange had told him it would be gazetted this afternoon," Mr Smith said.

Last week his printers refused to print the supplement because they felt it was not in the interest of SWA.



HQ SWA Command
P/Bag X13230
WINDHOEK
N100

3 October 1979

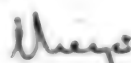
The Editor
Windhoek Observer

With reference your letter yesterday, dated 2 Oct 79, and your telephone call explaining that your article was delivered to this headquarters as a matter of courtesy.

This headquarters will not prevent you in any way from publishing the said article in its entirety.

We, however, reserve the right not to comment on any legal aspects pertaining to the article, or as to the credibility of the contents.

Yours faithfully


(W.C. MEYER)
ACTING OFFICER COMMANDING SWA COMMAND : BRIG

The letter received by Mr Smith from the Defence Force.

CSO: 4420

MIXED FEELINGS SHOWN TOWARD APARTHEID ABOLISHMENT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 20 Sep 79 p 10

[Article by David Forret]

[Text]

WINDHOEK — "Voertak," shouted a drunken patron at a whites-only Windhoek hotel as two coloured men stepped into the beer garden one Friday night.

That they were neatly-dressed in the uniform of South West Africa's Fighting Battalion 41, and prepared to fight for his future, seemed to escape the antagonistic man and a few of his friends who jumped to their feet and shouted abuse as the coloured soldiers made a hasty retreat.

This ugly incident highlights the state of confusion in which South West Africans of all colours are in about race reforms — the ludicrous situation of a country in the throes of dismantling apartheid on its way to independence.

The winds of change began blowing over the dry plains of South West Africa about four years ago with the start of the multi-ethnic Turnha, a constitutional conference.

The promise of massive social reform came shortly afterwards when hotel and restaurant owners were given permission to open their doors to all races. But the death knell of apartheid has still not been sounded.

Many of them voluntarily desegregated their facilities and, apart from occasional violent reactions from extreme right-wingers, most white South Westers, as *verkrampste* as many of them undoubtedly are, have accepted the change: but only in the knowledge that they can still go to their white preserves.

Not all hotel and restaurant owners have opted for non-racialism and they are still not compelled to do so, even after last month's anti-apartheid legislation piloted through the National Assembly by the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance.

The penalty clause — a maximum fine of R300 or three months' jail for owners of public amenities who even intimate that their facilities are for whites only — was "temporarily dropped" from the legislation after intense pressure by South West Nationalists.

Far from switching overnight from conservatives to "kaffir booties", as they derogatorily called white liberals in the past, *verkrampste* South Westers have merely become more tolerant: a matter of resignation rather than condemnation.

There has undoubtedly also been a change in their hardline attitudes as the changing situation has become more normal to them and they have been exposed at times to multiracial social gatherings.

But in their fight to maintain white exclusivity in some hotels, restaurants, rest camps and residential suburbs, they argue that enforced apartheid should not now be replaced with enforced integration.

DTA leaders on the other hand, armed with legislative powers for the first time in their drawn-out struggle against white-controlled bureaucracy to scrap racial discrimination, feel that people have had enough time to adjust to the new dispensation.

An example often cited since last December's first one-man-one-vote election is that the developing Namibia could have a black president who would still be denied service at certain facilities in the country he leads.

Though most hotels and restaurants are open to all races in Windhoek, the speed with which the new ideas travel to remote outposts and rural areas of this dry country make the trekboers look like jet-setters.

It is clear that hotel owners who have not yet fallen into line with the new dispensation either have had no intention of doing so or have been under social pressure from their regular customers not to.

Some hoteliers, particularly in small rural towns, have apparently told Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the DTA, privately that they will desegregate as long as their opponents are compelled to do the same. Others have asked for more time to prepare themselves for an expected influx of black customers.

With this in mind, Mr Mudge has given them a period of grace to open up voluntarily so that the real racist culprits can be identified and brought to book when, and if, the penalty clause is okayed by the new Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

In fact, Mr Mudge has thrown the ball into the court of the Nationalist-controlled all-white Legislative Assembly, the powerful body that has been able to block certain social reforms in the past.

He says there will be no need for a penalty clause if everyone co-operates in the spirit of the new legislation, and he has called on the Nationalists to set an example by opening up remaining all-white resorts that still fall under their control.

Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC in charge of SWA administration's Department of Nature Conservation and Tourism, has flatly refused to open the remaining whites-only resorts at Swakopmund, Henties Bay, Namatoni

and Luderitz until the final outcome of the Nationalists' court application to have the anti-discrimination legislation declared null and void.

Prospective holiday-makers are merely told when making reservations that these resorts are "not multiracial" — a change from the previous non-descript "not international" tag, which apparently confused foreign tourists not versed in South African political jargon.

The question of enforced integration is now the major hot-point in the continuing *broedertwis* which broke out when Mr Mudge and his supporters walked out of the National Party two years ago.

Those who are resisting change explain that business is business and they cannot afford to upset their "traditional" white customers. Like Mr Jan van den Berg, the controversial Windhoek restaurant owner who bluntly says that "no self-respecting black will come to my place."

In reply to an opinion poll he conducted among his white customers on whether or not he should open his Apollo restaurant — he claims that 221 voted against it with only one spoiled paper — a few prominent businessmen clubbed together and placed an advertisement in the weekly *Windhoek Observer*, posing the same question.

So far 138 replies have been received and the "yes" vote is in the majority by 81 to 57.

Some comments scribbled on the returned newspaper advertisement included: "Asseblief, laat die kaffers bly waar hulle is" and "a wholehearted yes, because the blacks will behave just as the whites teach them."

But there are also others who are far more extreme in their opposition to racial mixing. Like the young white vigilantes, self-styled identity protectors bent on maintaining the white identities of their unsuspecting victims. They do this by occasionally waiting in the dark of night to beat up mixed couples and patrons leaving multiracial hotels.

Ironically, in Windhoek the most well-known whites-only hotel is a stone's throw away from the hotel that has set the pace for change and is now regarded as a predominantly black meeting place in the city centre.

The atmosphere in this hotel's various bars and beer garden is relaxed and there are never any racial incidents. Nobody stirs when a drunken black patron is unceremoniously turfed from the premises because everyone knows that the same happened to a rowdy white the night before.

PAROCHIALISM IMPEDES MOVE TOWARD INDEPENDENCE

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 21 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial by Joachim Puetz]

[Text] In the opinion of those who know the political scene in South Africa and Windhoek, this country's post of administrator-general is an office which few people, if any, are trained to handle. At the same time, the "hot seat" in the Berg Hotel is unusually tempting because it offers the office-holder the opportunity for quasi-autonomous intervention in the destiny of a state. That the forceful officeholder must maneuver through a political minefield in the pursuit of his duties is the inherent fascination and, at the same time, the threatening danger of the position. The administrator-general, no matter who he is, lands inextricably in the precarious position of an intermediary. An intermediary is theoretically one who is supposed to reconcile two opposing sides, but often, in practice, is the one on whom the two opponents vent their wrath in the end.

The true, that is neutral and objective, intermediary role is naturally never granted to the administrator-general. Pretoria, in the final analysis, puts him in office, and Pretoria supports the development of S&A/Namibia as an independent and racially integrated state. Thus the administrator-general from the day of his appointment, is at least partly on the side of one of one of the two opponents; thus from the beginning he is at least partly biased because of his "origins." No one should really object to this because "absolute" impartiality is, so to speak, a theoretical figment.

One can infer that Dr Viljoen is acquainted with and grasps this delicate situation because of his background--without question, he brings with him to Windhoek the required intellectual tools. What one can expect from the South-westerners is that they will not give him the small chance the situation offers but will thwart him. One can criticize the dictatorial powers of the administrator-general as often as he likes but at the same time must accept that SWA/Namibia would probably not be able to function at this time without such a figure and post. Without the "intermediary" from Pretoria, a serious confrontation between the conservative and progressive forces inside the state

would have occurred a long time ago. At best this would have led to a crippling of the independence process, at worst to polarization and bitter hostility between the citizens. Just as a soccer game cannot be played successfully without a referee, we in SWA/Namibia cannot get along without the post of administrator-general.

The requirement can of course be placed on him to arbitrate effectively and to chart a realizable political course. The statements of the new administrator that he will create a "consensus" and that he will first "listen and learn" give rise to the hope that this administrator-general will guard against being drawn into the political whirlpool. The country would not be served if our second pilot were to run aground.

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CSO: 4403

IG PARTY HOLDS ANNUAL CONGRESS

Report of Session

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 28 Aug 79 p 2

[Text] Windhoek--"The IG [Interest Group (Society for the protection of interests of the German-speaking population)] has always clearly asserted in its statement of principles and goals that the interests of the country come before the interests of groups," declared the vice-chairman K. Lilienthal in his speech at the beginning of the Second Annual Congress of the IG Saturday in the Safari Motel. At the same time he stressed that the IG is not an "exclusive club" and that it is not to be regarded as an "ethnic group." "In case an election occurs at the second level among the whites, we will lose all influence if this election is not extended to the districts," explained Representative Gunzel later in the course of the debate and questioned whether one should not boycott such an election.

These two trends were noticeable again and again beneath the surface in the course of the congress, even though the assembly proceeded with almost complete harmony and most of the proposals were decided unanimously. The notions of the congress participants probably covered the complete spectrum of thought from the purely "ethnic" thinking--for example, the establishment of a "German Day"--to general national political thinking. The basic theme was, however, the advancement of German cultural values and the strengthening of the role of Germans in state politics. At the dinner following the congress, DTA [Democratic Turnhalle Alliance] Chairman Dirk Midge appeared and stated that the RP Board of Directors in the future would grant a guaranteed representation of 40 percent to German-speaking citizens and a 10-percent share to English-speaking citizens. Therewith, Proposition 2.2.2 of the morning which demanded greater representation for German-speaking citizens in the policymaking process, was fulfilled.

The annual report of Chairman Dr Halenke offered an encouraging picture of IG growth during the past year. The number of members increased from 1,579 to 2,474 between July 31 of last year and July 31 of this year, corresponding to an increase of 57 percent. During the same period, the number of regional groups increased from 13 to 18. Approximately 41 percent of the German-speaking

members are from rural areas, while about 11 percent reside in Windhoek. The financial picture of the IG has been improved by solicitation in the FNL. Among other grants, 6,000 rand were contributed to support the Elisabeth House in Windhoek. The Generous contributions from the FNL made it possible for the IG, in addition, to financially aid the DTA in the last December election.

The IG Economic Committee under the direction of Herr Brueckner outlined the prerequisites of an economic and social policy for the state. Herr Brueckner's financial report presented a generally healthy picture of the IG treasury, although the organization will attempt to collect significantly more money in the coming year.

The cultural objectives of the IG under the leadership of Dr Weitzel are effected through the "Working Circle of German Language and Culture," an organization founded by the IG. Representatives of the "Working Association of German School Clubs," the DELK, the German press and the DHPS participated on the advisory board of the Working Circle.

IG proposals on the use of the German language in the National Assembly and its introduction as the future official language are presently being considered by responsible parties.

The most heated controversy of the congress arose over a proposal of the Okahandja regional group. The delegate from Alten demanded in the name of his group that the advisory board, together with the board of directors, be permitted to make decisions concerning constitutional problems of the IG. This proposal effectively required a constitutional amendment since the advisory board up till now has had no voting right at meetings of the board of directors. The advisory council consists of representatives of the regional groups.

The chairman of the IG board of directors opposed this proposal because it would, in the opinion of the members, produce too unwield an executive committee. A number of attendees supported the Okahandja proposal, while von Schuetz offered a compromise proposal. In his opinion, the advisory board, which has not made much impact since its founding, would have to play a more active role. Von Schuetz proposed that the advisory board have at least one required meeting per year and that on this occasion it participate in formulating the IG program. After a long and sometimes heated debate, a compromise between the proposal of the board chairman and that of Herr von Schuetz was worked out and approved by a majority of delegates. The compromise decision conferred a more important role on the advisory council and required it to meet at least once a year.

Editorial Comment

Windhoek ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 27 Aug 79 p 2

[Editorial by Joachim Puetz]

[Text] The "Interest Society of German-Speaking Southwesterners" (IG), founded barely 2 years ago, has developed into a vehicle for furthering German interests in the identity struggle and for realizing political ambitions. That the political self-assertion of the Southwestern Germans is in need of cultivation is clear to anyone who is knowledgeable of the state's history over the past 40 years.

For those who were casual bystanders at the IG Congress last Saturday, the tenor of things said aroused concern. One could not keep from wondering whether the majority of the IG members had their priorities in the right order. The origin of this concern was the contrast between the motto "Southwest is Our Life," which was written in large letters on the stage backdrop, and the proposals and complaints which were heard from the delegates. Although the statement of the first chairman that 'national interests come before group interests' at least superficially set the right priority, nonetheless a strong feeling of national origins and arrogant ethnicity prevailed, sometimes subdued and sometimes quite openly. If the IG at this critical point, where the country is threatened by conflicts of interest, by tribalistic and nationalistic feuds and party dissension, where each jealously attempts to protect his own position, own rights and privileges to the detriment of the country, where the concept of nation is threatened to be inundated by "sectarianism"--if the IG should permit a national origins campaign by our German-speaking Southwesterners to take precedence over the struggle for national unity, then it will be considered guilty in the eyes of many Southwesterners, white, black and brown.

Racial identity will not--as one must again and again emphasize to the preachers of apartheid--be secured with legal or numerically prescribed participation quotas. Cultural identity lives, survives and maintains its vitality only in the mind, self-consciousness and interests of the possessor of the culture--no law can undermine this. The black African who because of his 20-percent population fraction demands 20 percent of all jobs and public positions, and who possibly acquires these through political pressure, also reaps in the end the hatred of his white fellow citizens. He who can make good in the political, economic and cultural struggle for existence does not need to demand a proportional share; likely, more will come to him than is warranted by the numerical ratio of his group. What applies in other parts of the world holds especially here in the Southwest.

Must the German Southwesterner just now, after political "shirking" for decades, insist on his rights and thereby come into confrontation with other white citizens' groups? This country needs nothing as badly as it needs patriotism and more patriotism--not hidden under the nationalism of racial or ethnic origins. Our country is now a political hospital room and the Southwesterner

a patient in critical condition. A feeling of national unity--patriotism--this country needs like a blood transfusion, like pure oxygen. When we have helped to get this "state?" on its feet by sacrificially dedicating ourselves to accomplishment of all the preparatory tasks, then we can afford the luxury of other interests--whether they be tennis, skat clubs or German ethnic interests. If German identity is such a delicate plant that it cannot survive the birth pains of the Southwester nation, then it is not worthy of surviving.

If we should succeed, as many doubt we will, in developing a sense of nation, then we will have taken the first and most important step toward true independence. Then we need no longer fear the UN, Angola or SWAPO and could probably put in an independent word here and there in dealings between the Western powers and Prætoría.

As a friend, one reminds the IC: Your name contains "German-speaking Southwesterners;" do not forget the "Southwesterners."

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STUDY INDICATES NO ILL EFFECTS SEEN FROM WATER REMOVAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 5 Oct 79 pp 6-7

[Article by Rianne Fourie: "Is Kuiseb Environment Being Drained of Life-blood? Initial Monitoring Report Claims There Is Nothing To Fear"]

[Text]

INITIAL RESULTS of a three-year investigation appear on face value to remove fears that large quantities of water pumped from the Kuiseb River underground basins will be detrimental to the environment.

According to a press statement by the Director of Geological Survey in Pretoria and chairman of the Kuiseb River Environmental Project, Dr Wessel van Wyk, the water level of the underground basins has not dropped. Nor has there been a change in the quality of the water despite the large quantities pumped out by Rössing Uranium Mine for washing uranium.

The Kuiseb River Environmental Project was initially launched after a public outcry that the pumping out of the underground water would damage the environment. Fears expressed at the time were that, through the pumping, the vegetation might suffer from a lack of water. This in turn would affect the game in the area.

Concern was also expressed that once the vegetation has been destroyed the sand dunes of the Namib Desert, south of the river, would encroach on the river bed and eventually block its path to the sea.

The findings announced by Dr Van Wyk in his press release are based on reports by the various authorities involved in the project at a general meeting of the steering committee in Windhoek in August.

The steering committee consists of members of the Departments of Water Affairs, Agricultural Technical Services, Geological Survey, Forestry, Mines, the Weather Bureau, the State Museum, CSIR, the City Councils of Walvis Bay and Swakopmund and the Division of Nature Conservation and Tourism.

The committee meets twice a year to consider funds, proposals for new projects to be researched or monitored and progress reports.

The project which was formally launched in 1976, was divided into three work groups, namely ecology, hydrology and geomorphology (movement of the dunes).

The findings released by Dr Van Wyk concern all three work groups. It was found that:

- most seedlings use the periodic fog from the sea to survive until their roots can reach the underground water;
- chemical tests proved that the vegetation in the gravel plains north of the river and in the dunes on the south have a relatively high feeding value for the game, which includes gemsbuck, springbuck, zebras, kudus and ostriches; tests on the feeding value of the plants was this year extended to the canyon and the banks of the river.

- the present gemsbuck population in the dune area is about three times bigger than the 4 000 odd on the gravel plains on the north. The statement does not say how it compares with previous years;

● the number of mountain zebras, springbuck and ostriches practically doubled during the last "couple of years";

● the movement of the animals from the dune area to the river is related to the dropping of pods by the ana-trees at times when there is no grazing left in the dunes. It was also found that the dune gemsbuck apparently prefer to calve in the vegetation on the river bank than in the dunes.

● Sandwich Bay, at the mouth of the river, is a sea lagoon which is not greatly affected by the inflow of fresh water;

● twelve fish species, including steenbras and blacktail, breed in the bay;

● the salt resistance of plants which stabilise the driftsand is high enough to resist water three times saltier than sea water.

● The annual replenishment of the underground water by the rainfall in the pumping area is about 7 to 8 million cubic metres a year instead of the estimated 3,5 million cubic metres;

● there was no drop in the water level or change in the quantity of the water.

Dr Van Wyk said in his press statement: "Water to Rössing is now also provided from the Omaruru River. Therefore much less water is being pumped out of the pumping area in the Kuiseb River." (At this stage no monitoring of the Omaruru River situation is underway.)

Research projects on the recycling and desalination of the water have also been started at Walvis Bay and Swakopmund to try and find further solutions for the water problems.

It is understood that the quantity used by the two harbour towns from the Kuiseb River is minimal in comparison with the quantity Rössing uses daily. But the Department of Water Affairs refuses to divulge the figures for either.

Earlier this year the World Mining Journal reported that Rössing uses about 6 million gallon water per day to wash

the uranium. The bulk of this comes from the Kuiseb. What quantity now comes from the Omaruru and what comes from the Kuiseb is not known.

In his statement Dr Van Wyk does not say when the research into the water level and quality was undertaken or whether it was during a good or bad rain years in the Kuiseb's catchment area. Nor were exact dates and length or periods of when the tests were undertaken given.

Dr Van Wyk said the results of further tests will be published.

"Though the Kuiseb Environmental Project is not yet completed it is already clear that a cooperative research programme is the most effective manner to evaluate the influence big schemes of this nature could have on the environment. Factual information can then also be put to the public when concern is expressed about certain aspects of the scheme," Dr van Wyk concluded.

BRIEFS

DUTCH AID FOR REPATRIATION--Windhoek--The Black nationalist political party, Swapo-Democrats, plans to repatriate as many South West African exiles as possible, the secretary of information and publicity of the organization, Dr Kenneth Abrahams, said in a statement issued yesterday. Dr Abrahams emphasized that the programme to return exiles to the territory would be applicable to all citizens of the territory, irrespective of political affiliation. Dr Abrahams said the Dutch Government had given Swapo-Democrats a grant for this purpose. The programme was not limited to Swapo supporters and once they returned to the territory they would not be asked to join the party. Swapo-Democrats is a group of former Swapo members who broke away from that organization because of internal dissent, and formed their own party under the leadership of Mr Andreas Shipanga. Dr Abrahams said exiles brought back to SWA would be aided with food and accommodation for three months. They would also be helped to resettle in SWA and to find employment or further their education. Dr Abrahams said the programme had officially started at the beginning of this month. The first phase would last six months and the entire programme would then be re-evaluated. The Zambian Government had already shown interest in repatriating, as soon as possible, large numbers of SWA refugees living in Zambia, he said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Oct 79 p 9]

OKAHANDJA LAND FOR TRAINING--Windhoek--The Officer Commanding South West Africa Command, Major General Jannie Geldenhuys, said in a press release earlier this week that certain areas of land in the town of Okahandja and in the vicinity had recently been purchased. The land was bought both from the City Council and certain farmers. The statement said that one of the problems of SWA Command in the past, was the lack of available training grounds and this had tragic consequences when a fire broke out last year on the grounds of the new shooting range, causing nine people to lose their lives. Any army should have sufficient training grounds and so in the Republic, various places were used such as deBrug near Bloemfontein, and the artillery range near at Potchefstroom. Okahandja had been chosen, the statement went on, because different types of training could be offered there. It was because of a lack of available land near Windhoek that it was decided to accommodate the training ground in Okahandja, the statement concluded. [Text] [Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 22 Sep 79 p 8]

ROESSING PRODUCTION RECORDS--August was a record production month for the world's largest uranium mine, Roessing Uranium near Swakopmund, in SWA/Namibia. Five new production records were set, the most significant being the total tonnage moved. August, a four-week month, saw the total tonnage moved reach 5,197,090 tons and, in July, a five-week month, production rose to 5,558,610 tons. This makes both July and August record-breaking months. Although the records are a big boost to morale on the mine, production should settle down in the next few months in line with plant capacity. As the mine's uranium oxide plant has been running at capacity of 5,000 tons since at least May, it is not likely to have any immediate effect on uranium oxide production. The total tons trucked for crushing over a 24-hour period reached a record 73,010 on August 7. On August 26, the record for an eight-hour shift moved from 30,240 to 30,690 tons. A record of 1,858,7 metres of blastholes were sunk with GD 120 blasthole drills in three shifts over a 24-hour period. A big problem on the mine is the abrasiveness of the alaskite rock in the area. Also on August 7 the muckshifters moved 85,450 tonnes for a shift at a rate of 10,681 tons an hour. The previous record set in July last year was 83,860 tons at a rate 10,482 tons an hour. These records suggest that the mine has recovered fully from the fire in May 1978 which damaged one of it's two solvent extraction plants and caused a 20% reduction in output of uranium oxide. [Penelope Morgan] [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 23 Sep 79 p 5]

CSO: 4420

GOVERNMENT BESET BY HOSTILITY CAUSED BY ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

London WEST AFRICA in English 1 Oct 79 pp 1790-1792

[Text] The groundnut crop at least seems assured of a more prosperous season than in the last two years in Senegal. The news is that rainfall has been regular in the Thies region where groundnut cultivation is concentrated. That is some consolation to a government that faces considerable pressures at the opening of the approaching parliamentary session and the beginning of the academic year. The latest Five-Year Plan has had to be re-adjusted; the phosphate industry is suffering from the low prices on the international market; there is likely to be political agitation following the restrictions placed on the press and with signs of a resurgence of religious fervour amongst the youth, particularly among those of the Mouride brotherhood. These problems have been compounded by the report of evidence of embezzlement of funds from the most important national agricultural organisation, the Organisation Nationale de Co-operation et d'Assistance pour le Developpement, ONCAD--a scandal on to which the recently re-activated former Prime Minister, M. Mamadou Dia who holds particularly strong views on rural development chose to highlight his criticism of the government.

Economic activity related to groundnuts accounts for 31 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product in Senegal, according to the most reliable estimates. The actual value of the groundnut crop, however, which accounts for 60 per cent of national exports, has declined seriously in the last three years. Since 1975 the producer price has remained at 41.50 CFA francs per kg. Since the 1976-77 season when 956,900 tonnes of groundnuts were produced, there was a dramatic decline in the next year to 436,000 tonnes as a result of the drought during that season, and now, the latest harvest has seen an increase--though a scarcely satisfying one--to 641,000 tonnes. The attendant decline in value has been equally dramatic. Whereas, in 1975-76 the value to the economy amounted to 48.9 billion CFA francs, this has fallen to 39.7 billion CFA francs and the 1978 figure is put at 18.1 billion CFA francs.

That Senegal has suffered cruelly from drought or unequal patterns of rainfall--a sudden downpour in January destroyed much of what was left of last season's crop--is beyond any doubt. The consequences, the hardship that

the peasant will face and the obstacles this has created to the country's general economic performance especially in the industrial sector where so much of the activity is based on groundnut processing, will only serve to enhance the cause of the government's opponents. The excessive centralism in the organisation of the agricultural sector, the weakness of the co-operative structure, the dependence on the groundnut crop--which one Senegalese official once described to me as being "not a monoculture but rather a dominant culture" in what some will regard as a tautologous quibble--will become the focus of criticism.

The latest figures issued by the Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, indicate a decline in cotton and food production.

The fall in last year's industrial output was directly linked to the failure of the groundnut crop in 1977-78. In addition phosphate production, though making a 10 per cent increase in the first quarter of 1979 compared with the same period last year, has been affected by the generally low price of the product on the international market.

The most obvious consequence has been the tightening of the budget. For 1979-80 the budget is balanced at 169 billion CFA francs, 5.3 per cent less than last year's (178 billion CFA francs). As the Senegalese government has noted, the scope of the budget was dictated by the actual problems faced in the execution of the previous budget rather than by the simple continuation of previous commitments.

The economic crisis has also brought about a series of important tax reforms which include a revision of import tariff levels which have been generally reduced, and which have been compensated by increases in a number of taxes in the domestic economy.

Apart from regularising the tariff system with the CEAO requirements, the reforms, according to the government, will remove what had been a long-standing bias, from the colonial era, favouring the import of finished goods. The Five Year Plan, now into its third year, has also been reduced by four per cent, from 415 to 398 billion CFA francs. The achievement rate in the first two years has been established at 36 per cent and it is now estimated that by the end of the Plan, between 75 and 80 per cent of the objectives will have been achieved.

This sombre picture, albeit alleviated by the prospect of a much improved crop in the coming year, has already been translated into political reaction. The most recent catalyst which makes something of a mockery of those who blame the climate for Senegal's economic problems, has been the revelation that one billion CFA francs have been embezzled at various levels from ONCAD. The President has insisted that a full investigation by the relevant authorities, at the level of the Supreme Court, will be carried out. ONCAD has, however, been a target of criticism for many years among both the opponents of the government and among keener observers in the international aid organisations on which Senegal has depended.

Two-fold Problem

The problem for the government is on two levels. On the one hand there is the simple matter that its opponents will immediately point to the fact that ONCAD has been something of a "pork barrel" for PS supporters--grossly overmanned, further encumbering what is already an organisation whose tentacles spread too widely over the entire cycle of the groundnut production of Senegal. Furthermore, a thorough investigation would have to lead, even if it did not turn up any culprits, to the heart of the groundnut area in Sine Salloum. As it happens, Djourbel is the centre of the Mouride brotherhood's activity in Senegalese groundnut production.

The government will be hard pressed to come to any sweeping conclusion without perhaps compromising its relations with its most powerful supporter, the Mouride brotherhood.

On another level, the scandal reveals the necessity to reform the entire organisation of agricultural production. Abdoulaye Wade, the leader of the parliamentary opposition party, the Parti Democratique Senegalaise, and the former Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, who was arrested in 1962 for allegedly plotting against President Senghor, have been among the keenest critics of present agricultural policies. The essence of their complaints is that ONCAD represents the failure of Senegalese agricultural policies over the last fifteen years, whereby the emphasis has shifted from the human element to the technical. What were once meant to be vigorous, autonomous co-operatives--inspired after independence by Mamadou Dia himself--have become little more than administrative expressions in Senegal. As a result the peasant has been deprived of the opportunity to use his own initiative while he has been pumped with technical knowledge which he can scarcely afford to put into practice.

Co-operatives in Debt

Now, we learn that hundreds of peasants in 1,250 of the country's 1,887 co-operatives will not be eligible for the supply of seeds and fertiliser in the coming season because they have not reached the official required level of repayment of debts to the Banque Nationale de Developpement du Senegal. At the end of the disastrous 1977-78 season, the government declared a moratorium on the repayment of debts. The assumption was that this moratorium would last until there was a successful season. However, for the last season, a 65 per cent minimum repayment was required. Many farmers were unable to achieve that. It has been a vicious circle which has, in essence, distanced the peasant from the government.

A striking revival of religious, and in particular Mouride, activity, can only complicate the government's attempts to set the rural economy back on course. While Senegalese Islam has tended to associate itself to that of Morocco or the more conservative Islamic states in the Middle East, it has been noted that the youth have become more assertive. There is now a Muslim

publication, ALLAHOU AKBAR, which steers clear of excessive political views. Of significance though is the growth in rumours of marabouts with growing links among Arab countries and the formation for the first time in Senegal, by Ahnaed Khalife Niasse, the owner of ALLAHOU AKBAR and a member of the Tdjane brotherhood, of an Islamic political movement, the Dahiras Allahou Akbar.

Though an Islamic tide in Senegalese politics may only be nascent at the moment, the Iranian revolution has been followed with interest in Dakar.

If Muslim political groups, approved by the leaders of the respective brotherhoods are certain to have the greatest influence in rural areas, on the urban front, the government also faces a vigorous mixture of opponents against whom two important steps have already been taken; Cheikh Anta Diop's Rassemblement Nationale Democratique is about to be taken to court for continuing to lead a political movement not recognised by law. Secondly, the government has taken steps to curb the press. Approved in April, the law has called for the setting up of two commissions, one to judge if publications under scrutiny are responsible, and another to control the finances of journals. Foreign backing is thus excluded. Publications, except for the government daily, LE SOLEIL, have to be cleared at the Ministry of Information before going on sale. It is inevitable that the organs of opposition groups such as TAXAW, the RND paper, ANDE SOPPI and the satirical LE POLITICIEN, are bound to be seriously hampered by this law.

On the political front, the RND has suffered something of a reverse in its fortunes recently, with many left wing opponents of the regime moving under the flexible umbrella of the Co-ordination de l'Opposition Senegalaise Unie, COSU, whose leading light has been Mamadou Dia. The move against Cheikh Anta Diop stems from the government's refusal to legalise the RND before the February 1978 elections. The RND claims that it had deposited the statutes of the party before the law concerning the limiting of parties to specific ideological tendencies had come into effect, and therefore it cannot be applied retrospectively on the RND. The Prime Minister, M. Abdou Diouf maintained that the administrative inquiry into the eligibility of political parties was already under-way at the time. Whatever the purpose of the current government strategy, it is obviously aimed at weakening what has been a focal point over the last three years of the non-recognised opposition in Senegal.

The emergence of COSU and the refusal of the RND to co-operate with it is less for ideological reasons than for personal ones.

As the new political season opens, the government finds itself surrounded by hostility generated by the relative failure of the economy. It has an astute parliamentary critic in Maitre Abdoulaye Wade; a diverse gathering of unrecognised political activists in Dakar and the prospect of the formation of a potentially threatening Muslim political party--such a party, as opposed to a movement, would be refused recognition at the government's

peril given the patronage of the PS by the leaders of the brotherhoods. In its own camp the government has to eradicate, by implementing thorough reforms in the agrarian field, mismanagement. And it has been suggested that the present investigation into ONCAD has something to do with the long-standing feud between two of the most influential of the younger members of the PS, the Prime Minister Abdou Diouf and Babacar Ba, once of the Finance Ministry. It was during that office that M. Ba is alleged, by his critics, to have acquired through careful distribution of favours, the political support of important sections of Sine Salloum.

What must worry President Senghor is that at a time when there has been too long a dearth of good news in the economy, he may find his politicians immersed in political debate, feud and backstabbing, as well as having to defend the government's policies from a chorus of vigorous critics.

CSO: 4420

TRAINING OF YOUNG PIONEERS REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] The islands of Praslin and La Digue are to be "introduced" to the national Young Pioneers Youth Movement this weekend prior to the setting up of those islands' own branches of the movement by the Department of Youth and Community Development in the near future.

This afternoon well known inter-island schooner, LADY ESME left Port Victoria for La Digue with 50 Young Pioneers aboard accompanied by their instructors.

Tomorrow mornings at La Passe the group will give a 1 1/2 hour demonstration of their skills and activities for the inhabitants, particularly the children of La Digue. This will include the movement's familiar and tough parade drills and precision exercises, gymnastics, first aid, a semaphore demonstration, a mass choir singing patriotic and traditional songs and the recital and chanting of revolutionary slogans and quotations among others.

Following the demonstration the group is expected to leave for neighbouring Praslin where the performance will be repeated at Baie Ste. Anne and Grande Anse.

The main aim of all this is to instill interest in, and clarify the role of the Young Pioneers Movement among the population of the islands visited so as to encourage as many young people to volunteer, either as Young Pioneers and Pioneers or as instructors when the time comes.

That the demonstrations will create a favourable impression is very likely. Similar demonstrations here on Mahe, the most recent being before President France Albert Rene at the movement's first mass camp-out and oath-taking at Anse Boileau last month, have never failed to elicit pride and wonder amongst audiences, particularly about the dedication, discipline and revolutionary fervour involved.

CSO: 4420

FRENCH SCIENTISTS TO CARRY OUT FISHERIES RESEARCH

Victoria NATION in English 28 Sep 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A French research vessel, 'Coriolis', arrived in Port Victoria at the beginning of the week at the request of the Seychelles Government to carry-out a six week survey in the Seychelles archipelago to determine the distribution and quantity of pelagic fish (mainly the round scad, locally known as mawan).

The information gathered will assist the tuna fishing project by indicating the distribution and quantities of bait which could be available at this time of the year. The survey could also indicate fishable tuna concentration.

A plan for the vessel's cruise has been drawn up by the Fisheries Division together with the scientists and will be finalised today. The ship leaves Port Victoria tomorrow for the Mahe Plateau with two members of the Fisheries Division. The ship will also be working near the coast.

On board are French scientists from the Office de Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer (ORSTOM). The vessel has been chartered from CNEXO, a French scientific organisation. Until now, the ship had been working in the Pacific.

A spokesman for the Fisheries Division said the survey will not be damaging the fishing grounds as it will only be doing mid-water and not deep water trawling.

Coriolis is equipped with echo sounding and integration equipment and will be doing mainly acoustic survey.

Since 1976 Soviet and Norwegian vessels have been carrying out surveys at different times of the year in Seychelles waters and Coriolis will help to fill in some gaps in the information so far acquired.

CSG: 4420

TUNA FISHING PROJECT IMPLEMENTED

Victoria NATION in English 24 Sep 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] On Friday morning, the completed 1,000-tonne tuna coldstore situated at the end of the Long Pier was officially handed over to the Government of Seychelles by its builders, Gleeson Contractors of Scarborough, U.K., in a short ceremony.

Signing the document signifying the hand over on the part of the Seychelles Government was Mr Sydney Dale of Fisheries Development Ltd of London (FDL), acting as consultant to the Government in this sphere, and Mr Harry Watts, the Site Agent for Gleeson's who was responsible for the actual construction of the Republic's largest cold store.

Present at the short ceremony were Dr Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Planning and Development, Mr Karl St Agne, the Minister of State in the President's Office responsible for Agriculture, Mr Michael Copson, the acting British High Commissioner in Seychelles and other senior officials from the government, Gleeson's Construction and the High Commission.

Those present were conducted on a tour of the cold store, which cost approximately R 13 million, and the adjoining tuna quay, which was recently specially deepened and reinforced by Kier International to berth the country's future tuna fishing fleet.

It is expected that the final commissioning of the cold store will take place later this year following operational trials of the store once the tuna boats, presently being built in France, start arriving in the Republic in late November.

The cold store will be used to hold the shipjack tuna which will be caught and brine-frozen on board the tuna vessels. The frozen fish will be landed from the vessels by power-operated conveyors and put into specially designed pallet cages which will then be transported to the cold store by fork lift trucks. When a suitable quantity of tuna has been collected, the stock will then be exported by reefer vessels to the various markets of the world.

The reefer vessels will be able to come alongside the newly constructed 110 metre tuna quay which was handed over to FDL on behalf of the Government of Seychelles in August 1979.

The quay, cold store and all the associated equipment have been provided through British Aid Funds at a total cost of Rs. 20 million and completed the British contribution to the first phase of the Tuna Development Project.

The cold store complex also includes air-conditioned offices and a workers' canteen as well as the cold store proper.

Second Tuna Boat Launched

On Saturday 8th September 1979 a large crowd assembled by the quayside at Courseulles-sur-Mer in Normandy, France to watch the launching of the "Aldabra", the second of the four tuna pole liners destined for our tuna fishing project. The Government of Seychelles was represented by Mr Trygve Kroepelien, Food and Agriculture (FAO) Fisheries Adviser to our Government.

The spectators watched for over an hour while the vessel, decked with flags and flying the national colours of red, white and green was gently lowered into the water. As she became afloat, the crowd applauded their admiration to the builders of this remarkable vessel.

The "Aldabra" is 38 metres long and 8.30 metres wide with a red hull and white bridge tower. Its most unusual feature is a wide trough-like structure that encircles the deck and which is clearly seen in the photograph. It is from this structure that the fishermen will lean out to hook the surfacing tuna with their long poles.

After the launching the vessel was towed to a smaller dock from where, in late October, she will begin her long journey accompanied by her sister ship "Assumption" to her home port in Victoria.

The sailors who are to bring the tuna vessels back to Victoria are currently leaving for France and the vessels themselves are scheduled to arrive at the end of November.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO ALGERIA--Eight Seychellois will leave the Republic tonight for studies in Algeria. They are Joe Sammy, Pat Mathiot, Claudette Albert, Jean-Claude Mahoune and Denis Rose from the Ministry of Education and Information, Gerard Simon and Serge Low-Hong from the Department of Health and Derek Samsoodin who will study dentistry. The courses provided by the Algerian Government are a sign of the good relations and cooperation that exist between Seychelles and Algeria following visits to that country by the Minister for Education and Information, Mr James Michel, and lately by the head of state too. Those students from the Ministry of Education and Information will undergo studies related to journalism, documentation and research whereas those from the Department of Health will undergo courses related to laboratory management and X-rays. The courses will last from one to five years. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 27 Sep 79 p 1]

INDIAN GIFT--The Seychelles Government has received a second shipment of 69 tonnes of galvanised corrugated iron sheets as a gift from the Indian Government. The gift was handed over to the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari by the Indian Deputy High Commissioner, Mr M. Tiwara in a short ceremony on board the cargo ship State of Gujarat. In 1977, a similar gift was received which provided roofing for over 200 houses. In thanking the Indian Government for this generous gift, Dr Ferrari said that this time the iron sheets would be utilised in Government's ambitious school programme. [Excerpt] [Victoria NATION in English 24 Sep 79 p 1]

LIBYAN DELEGATION--A delegation of the People's Representatives from the Libyan Jamahiriya Foreign Liason Bureau, led by Mr Arifi Massoud Hassan, arrived in the Republic on Tuesday 25th September. The delegation had discussions with Mr Guy Simon, the Secretary-General of the SPPF, and officials of the National Workers Union. The delegation said, before they left yesterday, that they were very impressed with the way the SPPF is organised. The delegation included Mr Ahmed Muammar al Himmali, Mr Ma'Tuq Mohamed Zubeidi and Mr Salim Hussein. Latest news received said the Libyans had presented two more cars to the NWU. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 28 Sep 79 p 2]

SOMALIA

WESTERN SOMALI, SOMALI ABBO COMMUNIQUE REPORT OPERATIONS

Mogadishu DANAB in English 27, 30 Sep 79, 1, 2, 3 Oct 79

[27 Sep 79, p 1]

[Text] On 23/9/79, gallant commando units of our WSLF Liberation forces killed 120 Abyssinian colonial troops and wounded others at Wafdhuub, Qabridahare region, during an ambush at an enemy convoy.

The commando units also destroyed one T-54 Russian made tank and seven military vehicles, and captured 9 R.B.J. bazooka rockets, and 31 AK automatic rifles.

Casualty on our side was minor.

[30 Sep 79, p 1]

[Text] On 23/9/79, in a surprise attack in the vicinity of Qabridahare, units of our WSLF liberation commandos destroyed a whole unit of the Abyssinian regular forces and burnt the tents at their base.

[1 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On 16/9/79, in a fierce operation at the road between Dhagahbuur and Bulaale, gallant units of WSLF killed 35 Abyssinian soldiers and destroyed one tank.

On our side 6 were martyred and 20 wounded.

[2 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 11th of last month gallant units of our SALF liberation forces attacked an allied enemy base at Qumbo-Gomkow, a village near the town of Daarweyn of the Bale province and killed seventy one (71) Abyssinian troops and wounding countless others.

The liberation units later returned to base with minor casualties.

[3 Oct 79, p 1]

[Text] On the 5th of last month our SALF liberation army intercepted an enemy supply-convoy at a place called Darwiina in Gindir, one of the towns of Bale province and killed eighty nine Abyssinian troops and wounded more than ninety others.

The liberation forces returned to base with minor casualties.

CSO: 4420

DESERTER LEAVES QURMIS GROUP, RETURNS TO SOMALIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 28 Sep 79 p 2

[Text] Mogadishu, Wednesday — Sub-Lt. Jama Mohamed Hassan, well known by «Jama Dhere» returned to Somalia on the 18th of this month after he had deserted the country and joined the «Qurmis» Bandits subservient to the Abyssinian regime, a security officer said today.

The officer added that Jama was obliged to return to his country after he had encountered great difficulties, which he had not anticipated,

and after discovering the baselessness of the treacherous and illusionary enemy propaganda that misled him and others.

Sub Lt. Jama who has benefited from the Amnesty granted early this year to those who had illegally gone out of the country, is now in Mogadishu and has resumed his own normal work.

Sub. Lt. Jama Dhere joined the National Army on June 30th, 1960.

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICA

SOUTH AFRICANS SEEN AS MORE ADVANCED THAN AMERICANS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 1 Sep 79 p 6

[Article by Piet Coetzer from Washington: "South Africa Ahead of the United States on Political Problems"]

[Text] The South African political system has reached its ceiling. It is now exercising pressure on this ceiling and considerable numbers of adaptations have become necessary.

This was the main theme of an address by Denis Worall, now MP for Tuine, on which I had to report some 5 years or so ago.

If one looks at everything that has happened in the political order of things in South Africa, what is now happening, the plans that are being made, and if one notices the creative language being used by P.W. Botha, it would appear that this view has not failed to cross the minds of the country's main political leadership.

Most political orders and structures do reach a ceiling at one time or another; at the same time it would appear that this is one of the hard lessons of the history of this country.

There are clear indications here that a similar concept is taking hold in America with respect to its own political arrangement, though it is for entirely different reasons and with completely different symptoms.

When it comes to handling the situation, there is little doubt that South Africa is a few steps ahead of America. Despite sharp differences in various respects there are also strong basic similarities between the South African and American situations.

As has been the case in South Africa, often the press and the academic groups are the first to draw public attention to the symptoms of the problematic situations now developing.

Here scarcely a week goes by without some eminent columnist dedicating his attention to things such as: the election system for the president and the congress, financing of election campaigns, confidence in the American system and especially economic developments.

In what may be an emergency appeal President Carter is asking Americans to say something constructive about their country. As in 1976, he is now about to organize an election campaign around the slogan of restoration of confidence in America and its form of government.

In 1976, he promised that he would attain this goal through strong leadership. While most of the Americans still regard him as inherently a good man, this consideration is being overshadowed by a negative picture of him as a weak leader.

The question which comes up is whether this picture is entirely his fault. Here and there the question is being raised as to whether in the aftermath of Vietnam and Watergate America has become ungovernable.

Some columnists have also begun to express doubt about America's absolute faith in the belief that the existing constitution can still be used as an absolute political Bible. Doubt is beginning to take root as to whether their own constitution, as drafted by the forefathers of the country, can satisfy all modern demands.

There can be little doubt that the pressure of basic economic principles has had considerable influence in bringing about recent adaptations in South Africa. Who will deny their roles in the Wiehahan and Riekert Report?

Here too it would appear as economy is now very much intertwined with politics and mounting political pressures. Evidently this is going much deeper than the almost paniclike fear of inflation and other economic problems which are becoming dominant in the United States.

There are actual indications that the renaissance of political conservatism in the United States has some important roots as shown by the fact that the country now finds itself at an economic crossroad. Arguments are now being tossed about at a most basic level with respect to the advisability of a more or less government intervention in the economy in order to resolve these problems.

The movement in favor of a constitutional conference on the question of a balanced federal budget is also starting to gain ground.

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK SOUTH AFRICAN SOLDIERS BETTER THAN TERRORISTS

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 6 Sept 79 p 5

/Text/ The standard of the South African black soldier's training is so high that 90 percent of the candidates drop out. However, the black soldier who makes it is of a better caliber than any of his terrorist opponents will ever attain.

A few kilometers outside of Johannesburg near Lenasia there is the Lenz Military Base where hundreds of blacks undergo military training. Last week a platoon of new recruits diligently reported again for training in the leadership group.

Commandant Hendrik Swanepoel, the commander of the 21st Battallion, spoke in the name of all the personnel when he stated that work there goes on with pleasure, diligence and dedication.

Originally the blacks were being employed as cleaners, clerks and drivers in the army, but today it is now possible to be trained as instructor, infantryman, communicator, member of the medical corps, etc.

The 21st Battallion has already given an account of itself in the operational area. These black soldiers communicate more easily and they get information from local inhabitants easier than white soldiers.

In most instances, training for them is twice as long as is for white soldiers. A white soldier's basic training lasts 12 weeks, while the basic training for the black soldier stretches over a period of 17 weeks.

Today there are already 23 black sergeants, however, no black officers yet. All of them must become members of the Permanent Force and the instructions are given in Afrikaans or English.

Commandant Swanepoel says that many of the black soldiers are strongly traditionminded. As an example, some of the black soldiers are allowed to continue wearing an ear pendant or a certain ring as a soldier. For other blacks, it is taboo to shave when a member of the family dies and therefore they are allowed to go unshaven for that period of time.

Black soldiers enjoy drilling; they are very rhythmical and enjoy demonstrating this. Black instructors also find it difficult to impart their practical knowledge to the recruits. Coordination also creates problems. Going up a rope ladder's rungs first with one foot and then the other is especially difficult for the rural blacks.

Many of the blacks must also be taught to run backwards and their stomach and leg muscles are less developed than those of the whites. Therefore, not too much emphasis is put on muscles.

7964

CSO: 4408

FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR SOUTH AFRICA DISCUSSED

Johannesburg DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 5 Sep 79 p 14

[Interview with Prof Hennis Coetzee by Otto Krause, place and date not given]

[Text] Among the people who testified before the Constitutional Study Commission there was also the well known Professor Hennie Coetzee of the Potchefstroom University. He spoke on the matter of the revision of the constitution in the name of the Potchefstroom study committee.

The proposals he suggested will make many Nationalist Party members shiver, but at the same time they will provide food for thought...

Otto Krause has sounded out Professor Coetzee on his outlook on South Africa's future order of things as he conceives it.

[Question] In drafting a new constitution what do you think is the biggest difficulty?

[Answer] If it were simply a matter of revising the existing constitution, then we would not have such a great problem. But now it is a question of a group in power wanting to share this power with others. Therefore the proposed power sharing is the sharing of power with others who hold a majority with respect to the present power holders.

This must also be viewed against a political background whereby the other group must have also had separate political arrangements.

In addition the entire process must take place against the background of what is now happening in Africa and the great reality of Africa in the sense that the white group has been almost entirely been deprived of its authority... with the further consequence that there are now unstable black governments.

Lastly we are confronted with having to bridge a tremendous gap of trust between ourselves and the other group of nations.

/Question/ What would you say was the main point of your testimony before the commission?

/Answer/ It was that under the new constitutional arrangement there will have to be a measure of power sharing in one form or another.

/Question/ Does this mean that we white people will have to surrender our sovereignty?

/Answer/ The exact aim is that the white people should not surrender their sovereignty, but rather share it.

/Question/ Broadly speaking, how do you visualize the possibility of this power sharing?

/Answer/ Let me answer that negatively to start off by saying that I am convinced that in a new order of things a minority would de facto end up losing its sovereignty by adopting the pattern of the Westminster system.

In other words, we will have to strive for a system in which the procedure is not to simply count heads, but one in which the composite group will be the deciding factor.

Looking at this in a positive light, therefore, we should in one way or another make provisions for group representation.

Coupled with this, provisions should be made in the constitution for a mechanism aimed at protecting the various groups.

/Question/ How do you regard the government-citizen scheme of things?

/Answer/ It is very important that we make a clear distinction between the powers of the government (which has to do with the common interest of all the groups) and the initiative and actions of the private citizen and his own organizations such as societies, schools, political parties and other things. Moreover, the citizen must have a maximum amount of freedom in these particular private entries; he shall be the one to determine their actions.

/Question/ And what are your thoughts with regard to a government at different levels?

/Answer/ In our circumstance there should obviously be a three-level government. Up on top, there should be a central authority to take care of common interests and also provide group protection.

At a medium level, as I see it, there should be a modified provincial system in which more common interest will come up for discussion, but where the interests of the group will lie more in the foreground.

Thirdly, there should be local governments in which the interests of the groups will clearly take precedence.

[Question] What about the important questions of integration or exclusion?

[Answer] In my opinion there should be neither forced integration nor forced apartheid. As I said a moment ago, private citizens should also be able to determine such matters on their own.

[Question] Are you then opposed to what the Americans call "affirmative action"?

[Answer] I am totally opposed to that, because that, too, is a form of forced integration; it would ruin everything.

Even among the blacks of America I found that "affirmative action" is not very popular.

[Question] Would you tie the Groups Area Act to your idea of a three-level government?

[Answer] Yes, however, eventually that decree must be abandoned simply because it is a measure for separating people forcefully.

[Question] And what about the Population Registration Act, the Prostitution Act, the Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act, and the Prohibition of Political Interference Act?

[Answer] As in the case of the Groups Areas Act those other laws must also be abandoned, because their objective is forced separation.

[Question] What specific powers would you assign to the central authority?

[Answer] The administration of justice, defense, finance, economic affairs, health, foreign affairs and probably transportation and communications as well.

[Question] The police forces and internal security?

[Answer] It would seem to me that the police forces could to a certain extent be coordinated by the central authority; however, your lower level governments must also have a greater say in this matter.

Education could be a branch of the central government, but then the emphasis should be on the parental voice in each school.

[Question] Do you envisage one parliament for South Africa?

[Answer] There can only be one parliament. I do not see how you can rule in a country having more than one parliament on the same level...because, then, a fight between parliaments would become an easy thing.

/Question/ What about the homelands and the urban blacks?

/Answer/ The independent homelands will hopefully become members of the South African Constellation of Nations; those which have not yet become independent could become districts--that is, second-level governments--but with the understanding that they are free to become independent if they want to do so and then be included in the constellation.

As for the urban blacks it would seem to me that the great conglomerations like Soweto, Langa, Mamelodi, etc, could be treated as districts. But they, too, could become independent city states if they so desired.

1964

CSO: 4408

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

WRITER ON PROMOTING SEPARATISM--Randburg--His thoughts on an Afrikaner nation is creating a commotion in various countries. For this reason he will soon be going overseas for the purpose of shedding more light on his views of separate countries for the various national groups, even the Afrikaner; so stated Robert van Tonder. Van Tonder will be going on a month-long visit to Europe and Ireland next week. He has been invited to address a congress of the conservative People's Party in Holland with respect to an Afrikaner state and to shed more light on his views of a new political structure in South Africa. He will also be arranging and addressing meetings in other European countries. He will also be advertising his book on an Afrikaner state which will take in the entire Free State, a portion of the Northern Cape Province and three-quarters of Transvaal. The book has already been translated into Dutch, German, French and English and very soon the translation into Russian will also be appearing. His wife, Ada, who has been visiting her family in Holland, will be joining him there. Van Tonder, one of the founders of Randburg, has allowed the publication of his most recent newspaper, the RANDBURG STEM, to come to an end after only a few issues. He is now dedicating himself on a full-time basis to his newspaper DIE STEM which is a mouthpiece of the Afrikaner Wenaksie (Afrikaner Victory Action) and in which he is fanatically propagating his views. |Text| |Johannesburg
DIE VADERLAND in Afrikaans 30 Aug 79 p 20/ 7964

CSO: 4408

PRINCE CALLS FOR ELECTIONS AS ONLY FAIR WAY

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Sep 79 p 36

[Text]

PRINCE Ronnie Mutebi, the 24-year-old son of the late King Freddie of Buganda, yesterday called on the Government of President Godfrey Binaisa to hold "free and fair" general elections to test the Government's popularity.

The Cambridge-educated prince, who is in Nairobi on a four-week vacation from London University - where he is studying for a law degree - spoke to the NATION in an exclusive interview.

Asked if he thought the Binaisa Government was popular, Mutebi replied: "It is very difficult to gauge that, the only way it can really be gauged is a full and general election."

Commenting on the present situation in Uganda, Mutebi said: "I think it is tragic and sad for a nation that has just emerged from eight years of murders - brutal murders - tyranny and suppression of human rights - should still not be heading toward a time of peace, tranquillity and stability."

Asked if he knew the causes of the current state of insecurity in Uganda, he said it was difficult to pinpoint them. "It is clear that many factions are trying to disrupt the activities of the present Government - whether these factions are internal or external is a matter of opinion," he said.

Did he think supporters of former President Yusuf Lule are to be blamed for the current wave of murders? "It is very difficult for anybody who spends most of his time in London to be able to comment on whether any faction in Uganda is responsible," he said.

"One can only make up one's opinion from rumours and other sources of information."

He indicated, however, that it was his belief that whoever was behind the current wave of murders was trying not only to disrupt the activities of the Binaisa Government "but also to destroy the morale of the people generally."

Asked if he would term such elements "enemies of Uganda," the prince answered: "I would term anybody denying the masses in Uganda their full right to general elections as enemies of the people."

On whether the Binaisa Government is capable of dealing with the present situation, he said: "They are definitely making calm and notable efforts to try and stop the situation in Uganda as it appears."

But, in my own opinion, the only way that you can gauge whether the people of Uganda support you is to put it to a general election, until that has been done, we don't know just how much support any administration has."

Elections

On the question of Obote's return to power, Mutebi repeated that it was up to the people of Uganda to resolve the issue through elections.

Asked if he thought a restoration of the old kingdoms would be a way out of Uganda's present dilemma, he said it would be up to the people to decide that.

Was he prepared to renounce his claim to the Kabakship? "You can always ask me that later on," he said.

The prince denied a report in the Ugandan newspaper, *Week's Topic*, which claimed he had attended a political meeting in Nairobi with former president Yusuf Lule and his supporters.

He, however, admitted having seen Lule in both London and Nairobi. "I have known him since I was three years old," he continued, "but the suggestion that I took part in a political meeting with him is sheer fantasy. It only shows the paranoia and confusion in certain people in the Ugandan Administration."

On the recent murder of his father's nephew - Mr. James Matovu - he said he did not know who his killers had been or their motives.

"In many instances," he said, "the people are more scared about the situation as it is now than they were under Amin."

Asked if he thought the presence of Tanzanian troops was a help or a hindrance, he replied: "The Tanzanians arrived in Uganda at a critical time. They helped us get rid of Idi Amin and their presence there, is almost certainly a firm deterrent to the forces of Idi Amin coming back."

"But until such a time as Uganda has obtained a security system that the people know is fair, I can really see no departure from the present situation."

Would he elaborate? "I feel that the people of Uganda should be given their own security system."

Asked about reports that Tanzanian troops had wallowed in certain excesses against the Ugandan people, he said: "From the information we have, there obviously are some good Tanzanians and some bad Tanzanians."

On the prerequisites for restoring peace to Uganda, the prime said: "I would advocate the present Administration getting in the people as soon as possible."

He termed as "very circular arguments" any excuses being offered that elections could not take place in Uganda due to the present climate of instability and insecurity.

Were there any other conditions? "I think that it is a firm and substantive condition," he said, "to let the people choose their own administration."

HIGH COURT ORDERS GOVERNMENT TO PRODUCE NJUBA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 26 Sep 79 p 36

[Text]

THE Ugandan High Court demanded today that the government of President Godfrey Binaisa produce prominent lawyer Sam Njuba, who was arrested about two weeks ago.

The order came after a second court hearing at which Njuba was not brought before the court by the government.

Principal High Court Judge Samuel Musoke gave the government until October 2 to produce Njuba.

Judge Musoke also ordered the arrest of the officer in charge at Luzira Prison, where Njuba is being held in the maximum security section. He was moved there about 10 days ago after being held in a police cell for several days.

Njuba is being held on a detention order apparently signed by President Binaisa. Ironically, Binaisa once left government service in 1967 after a dispute with then President Milton Obote over detention laws.

Internal Affairs Minister Paul Muwanga has said Njuba is being held until he can explain remarks he is reported to have made about eight weeks ago. The statements, widely reported in the British Press, were critical of government efforts to stop the wave of murders and robberies plaguing the country.

Njuba made the comments at a Uganda Law Society Press conference. He is chairman of the society and is being defended by members of the society.

Meanwhile, in a surprise move, the Ugandan Director of Public Prosecutions has withdrawn four minor charges against self-styled "Major" Bob Astles, the British-born former aide to deposed Ugandan dictator Idi Amin.

The prosecutor also withdrew the four charges of robbery, two charges of shop-breaking and theft and one of simple theft against Astles' co-accused former Ugandan police officer Charles Tindyebwa.

The two accused appeared at Kampala magistrate's court on Monday. They were two hours late for what was billed as their trial on six charges carrying a maximum penalty of 43 years in jail.

Astles still faces charges of armed robbery and of murdering a fisherman in a village just outside Kampala prior to Amin's overthrow earlier this year.

Both charges carry the maximum penalty of the death sentence, but the Uganda High Court has so far not set a date for a trial on the capital charges.

Hearing of the case in respect of the other charges will be held on October 12.

UGANDA

BRIEFS

PRISON CHIEF'S ARREST ORDERED--A Uganda High Court judge has ordered the arrest of the officer in charge of Luzira Upper Prison for twice failing to produce detained Uganda Law Society chairman Sam K. Njuba for court proceedings. The warrant was issued by Principal Judge Saulo Musoke following an application by Njuba's lawyers. The judge ruled that the writ of habeas corpus served on the prison chief on 21 September and 25 September had been proper and effective. The writ ordered the production of Njuba and demanded reasons for the detention. "This is a clear case in which the officer in charge has failed to honor or has disobeyed the court. This is contempt of court," Justice Musoke said. Njuba is represented by Dr J.B. Byamugisha, Mr Paul Mpungu and Mr Joshua Sendege. Meanwhile, 300 people have been arrested in connection with the lawlessness in Kampala. In a broadcast last night, President Godfrey Binaisa warned that the government would continue to detain "selfish individuals," bent on disrupting peace, stability and development. He said the commanders of the armed forces and security forces had been instructed to take stern measures against bad elements. Meanwhile, the Presidents of Tanzania and Uganda have completed 2 days of talks in Mwanza. No statement was issued at the conclusion of the summit. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 27 Sep 79 p 28]

ANTI-SMUGGLING MEASURES--Ugandan authorities along the Kenya border are reported to have intensified security measures to curb widespread violence and smuggling from and into the country. Some of the measures include the closing down of markets within a mile from the border and setting up their replacements between 6 and 7 miles in the interior. Another measure has been the setting up of village cells with a cell leader watching and reporting on security matters. Movement of people along the border is also being checked. On Monday last week, all handcarts used in carrying goods from border markets were set ablaze by armed soldiers at Malaba and Busia. A military spokesman at the border, a lieutenant-colonel, said the closing down of the border markets was aimed at creating "no-man's zones" between the border and the new markets. Now anyone found within the zone carrying goods without reasonable excuse would face instant justice, he added. The setting up of village cells, Manyumba Kumi was a move to detect criminal elements including former members of Idi Amin's State Research Bureau, the officer said. The village leaders have been empowered to arrest suspects and hand them over to the police. Several suspects have been caught, reports said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Oct 79 p 1]

'ELECTION' OUTCOME AWAITED--Ugandans were by last night anxiously waiting for names of the 61 members of the National Consultative Council who were to be selected from 728 applicants by local councillors. One of the 728 applicants said that application forms which contained a questionnaire had been submitted to the NCC earlier. Councillors, who were appointed by the Minister for Local Administration, considered the applicants to select those to fill the 61 posts in the ruling NCC. Kampala City was to get three members while other districts were to get between one and three members. The 61 seats were preserved for those who remained in Uganda during Amin's 8-year rule. The NCC consists of 30 members who had represented various liberation movements at the Moshi meeting last last year. The government refers to the selection exercise as "elections." [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Oct 79 p 1]

ARRESTS FOR NEWSMEN'S MURDERS--Two unidentified officials of the Amin regime have been arrested by Ugandan police and placed in custody in connection with last April's slaying of four Western newsmen. The arrest was officially confirmed yesterday by the Inspector-General of Police David Barlow when contacted by the NATION. There had been persistent reports in recent days in the Swedish capital, Stockholm, that the killers of the newsmen--two Swedes and two West Germans--had been arrested by the Ugandan authorities, but until Mr Barlow's statement there has been no official confirmation of this from Kampala. The four newsmen were Karl Bergman of SVENSKA DAGBLADET and Arne Lemberg of EXPRESSEN, both Swedish newspapers; Wolfgang Stiens of the West German magazine STERN, and Hans Bollinger, a West German photographer employed by the French photo news agency, GAMMA. On 9 April, 2 days before the fall of Kampala, the Ugandan Foreign Ministry which was still in the hands of Amin announced the execution of what it called four foreign mercenaries. The announcement came only a day after reports reached Nairobi that the four newsmen had been captured by Amin's security forces and executed shortly after they had crossed Lake Victoria on a boat and landed near Kampala. The four newsmen had hoped to pass themselves off as newsmen while covering the last stages of the Ugandan war. Mr Barlow indicated that police were still investigating the murder, but refused to identify the suspects already detained. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 24]

BINAISA ON SECURITY, NEEDS--The President, who has just returned from New York where he addressed the UN General Assembly, said that during his recent trip, he had had contact with various firms in the U.S. and Europe and invited them to come to Uganda and invest their money in development projects. Mr Binaisa, however, said Uganda needed essential commodities more than anything else. He said more commodities would be imported to flood the market so as to kill black-marketeering. On the security situation in the country, President Binaisa told reporters that it was improving and reaffirmed that security measures already in force would continue and others introduced if necessary. He announced that the government was soon to publish the identities of former State Research Bureau personnel to show the world that the UNLF government was not violating the principles of human rights and not arresting people for fun. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 5 Oct 79 p 36]

COBALT DEAL WITH SWEDEN--Uganda has signed a cobalt deal with the Swedish minerals and metals company, Tropiscale, estimated by unofficial sources to be worth between K25 and K30 million. Under the agreement, Uganda will sell 100,000 tonnes of cobalt-bearing iron pyrites produced at the Kilember copper mine in western Uganda. More than a million tonnes of pyrites have been stockpiled in two "mountains" at Kilember since the mine began operating more than 20 years ago. With present high world cobalt prices, it has become economical to exploit these ores, officials said. Several international companies have approached the Ugandan government for permission to buy the Kilember ore stockpile since dictator Idi Amin was ousted in April. Tropiscale will transport the ore in a fleet of 100 lorries to the Kenyan port of Mombasa, 1,600 km from Kilember for shipment to Scandinavia where it will be processed. The shipping is expected to begin early next year. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Oct 79 p 4]

CSO: 4420

KINSHASA-BRAZZAVILLE RELATIONS VIEWED AS PRODUCTIVE

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 13 Sep 79 pp 1, 7

[Editorial: "Between Kinshasa and Brazzaville"]

[Text] The visit of a few hours which we made last weekend to the other bank of the Malebo Pool, on the occasion of the press conference held by the regional director of the WHO [World Health Organization] for Africa, enabled us to reflect for a few moments on the intense relations of fraternity and cooperation between Kinshasa and Brazzaville.

This brief visit showed us that the concord between the two brother states that share a common border and whose peoples belong to the same ethnic stock is an overriding necessity. The two states manifestly have everything to gain in the policy of entente to which they have definitely subscribed.

By the fact of their bonds of fraternity and neighborliness, the cooperation between Kinshasa and Brazzaville necessarily bears on very different areas. Therefore it is indispensable to base this cooperation on solid and durable foundations. Thus it is that in the cultural area, there is a great movement of exchanges. Yesterday, by way of example, the theatrical group of the Theatre Mobutu Sese Seko crossed the pool to produce in Brazzaville the piece entitled "Proces a Makala" [Trial in Makala]. The Ballet National, in turn, will put on in the Congolese capital tomorrow, Friday, a performance of "Lokole," and will then return to Kinshasa on Sunday afternoon. On the Congolese side, the Congolese theatrical group called "Theatre de l'Amitie" [Friendship Theater] delighted the Kinshasa public a few days ago with two pieces entitled "Radio Trottoir" [Sidewalk Radio] and "Likambo Ya Mabele."

All this movement of exchanges of theatrical groups falls within the framework of the strengthening and intensification of bilateral cooperation between the two countries in the cultural domain. On the economic level, some very important agreements have recently been signed for the purpose of creating a Zairian-Congolese transport company. In the field of telecommunications, the two states have assigned the French company SAT [Telecommunications Company] the task of constructing a radio connection comprising 120 telephone channels and 24 telex channels using digital equipment, so as to facilitate communica-

tions between the two capitals. This link is scheduled to be put into service at the end of this year. In the area of small business, the two ports are both experiencing intense activity, thereby demonstrating the importance of the volume of business occurring in them. It goes without saying that this small business must be regulated and properly directed so as to prevent abuses.

Thus, living in the same geographical area from time immemorial, the Zairians and the Congolese, though separated by colonization, nevertheless retain a community of interest and are pursuing identical objectives--those of struggle against underdevelopment and against the forces of domination, so as to acquire true independence and achieve social and economic progress. And because of this fact, the ideological quarrels of yesteryear only make for disunion and waste of energies.

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ANTI-CRIME AGENCY PROBED

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 25 Sep 79 p 5

[Text] Police have launched investigations into the formation of an anti-crime agency in Ndola to ascertain its legality, Inspector-General of Police, Mr Crispin Katukula, confirmed in Lusaka yesterday.

Announcing the formation of "Konkomolo Protective Agency" planned to work hand in hand with police to fight crime in the country, its director, Mr John Mponda, said the agency would operate throughout the country.

"Our main objectives are to maintain law and order in Zambia and assist police stamp out crime," Mr Mponda said in Ndola on Sunday.

But Mr Katukula said in Lusaka that he was not aware of any crime agency being formed in the country and that it was news to him that such an organization has been set up.

"I am not aware of such a body but if it is a social organization and is registered with the registrar of societies, that is okay with me.

"If it is a company, it must be registered with the registrar of companies so that it can have legal backing," the police chief added.

He said at the moment, he did not know under what Act the reported crime agency has been registered and would have to wait for a report from his men who have been instructed to investigate its formation.

Mr Katukula said he did not know whom Mr Mponda arranged with to train the Konkomolo Protective Agency officers as announced by the agency director.

Mr Mponda said on Sunday that detectives of his organization which has been affiliated to the Zambia Police Association, would be trained by Zambia Police at the two main training centres, Lilayi and Kamfinsa.

But Mr Katukula denied that police have been approached with a view of helping in the training of the agency's personnel.

Mr Mponda also said the agency which would establish posts in 46 districts throughout the country, would detect crimes and report them to the appropriate police departments for action.

The formation of the agency, he said, was in response to President Kaunda's call for Zambians to establish security firms which would help reduce crime in the country.

Mr Mponda added that at least 64 men and women had already been recruited and called upon more Zambians to take up the challenge.

The move, he said, would reduce unemployment in the country and urged businessmen and firms to become members of the agency to ensure protection of their property.

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BRIEFS

UNIP DEBTS--Zambia's ruling United National Independence Party ran up debts totalling more than the equivalent of \$800,000 last year, according to the party's annual report. UNIP, Zambia's sole legal political party, receives a substantial contribution from the government and raises other funds from membership fees. But membership of the party has dropped significantly in recent years and the party secretary-general, Mr Mainza Chona, said in his annual report that measures should be taken to strengthen the party at all levels. Observers point out that party membership has been dropping since Zambia became a one-party State and attribute the fall to a lack of interest in politics now there is only one party. The party's report gave no indication of how the debt would be paid but it was thought likely that the government would be asked to provide extra funds. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 11 Oct 79 p 4]

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